The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

Published every Friday morning in the Columbian Building near the Court House, by

CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

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JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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Cards in the "Directory" column, $2.00 per year for the first twolines, and 1.00 for each additional line.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. v1-n43

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n43

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. v1-n43

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Hartman's building, Main street. v1-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

J. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. v1-n43

G. F. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American House. v1-n43

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. v1-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite Court House. v1-n43

A. SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church v1-n43

HENRY KLEIM manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. v1-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. v1-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. v1-n43

DR. B. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n46

J. B. M'KELVY, M. D. surgeon and physician north side Main st., below Market. v1-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. v1-n43

DR. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. v1-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main Street. v2-n20

DR. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3n1

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey building, Main st. v1-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. v1-n43

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. v1-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. v1-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. v1-n44

MRS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. v1-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street, just below American house. v1-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. v1-n43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, Wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. v1-n43

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., near Iron. v1-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house. v1-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. v1-n43

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. v1-n43

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. v1-n43

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. v1-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc Main st., above Court House, v1-n46

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc. Exchange block, Main street, v1-n43

M'KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and market st. v1-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above Court, House. v1-n43

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. v1-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectioneries, Main st., near the railroad. v1-n43

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. v1-n46

J. J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc. Shive's block, Main st., below Iron v1-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets, v1-n44

J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Housekeeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house, v-n43

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. v1-n43

T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n43

S. CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN M'[illegible], Paper Hanger and Decorative painter Scottown, cor 4th & R R st. v1-42

J. GOELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. v1-n43

J. HORNTON, wall paper, window shades, fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-n43

ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange Room, Main st., opposite court house. v1-n43

GADT, photographer, Hartman's building, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

BLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

WISELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. v1-n46

Spoke Turning, Gine Maker, and White and Fancy Turning, Scottown. v1-n47

LUMBER CO. manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill and rail-road. v1-n46

BLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, northwest corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. v1-n43

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms v1-n43

V. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

JACOBY, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. v1-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1-n47

N. W. SAMPLE & CO. Machinists, East Bloomsburg near railroad. Castings made at short notice -machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. v1-n43

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Wm. Masteller cor. of Main and Pine st. v1-n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. v1-n47

HARMAN BROTHERS, Tanners and manufacturers of leather, on Main st., below Goods' Hotel. v2-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. v1-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. v1-n47

GEORGE LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. v1-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. v1-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired, Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. v1-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. v1-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n49

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. v1-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. v1-n47

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy v1-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. v1-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5.

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, opposite Frame church. v12n11

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostebauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

J. H. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street, v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main street. v2-n12

L. KEILER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. v2-n18.

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawisa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n18.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18.

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. v1-n45

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. v1-n46

F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. v1-n46

MRS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. v1-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. v1-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. v1-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. v1-n61.

J. J. LEISER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2-n27

ESPY DIRECTORY.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main street, opposite steam Mill. v2-n46

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2-n46

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. v12n11

J. D. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, fish, salt, nails, etc., etc., v12n11

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v12n11

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n18.

JACOB & WM. HARRIS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines. First store in north end of town. v -n18.

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison township Columbia county Pa. v1-n46

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of their guests neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. They house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. KOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "McHenry"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of
SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,
consisting of
SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS
SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE.
LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜
LAWSON CALMAN.
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. C. H. DIETTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
May 10, 1867-1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. [sep20'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [Jan'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,
Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the country. Examine for yourselves.
Shop first door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68 tf

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

UNION HOTEL,
ROHRSBURG, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has purchased and refitted in the best manner the old stand formerly occupied by W. A. Kline, and that he is now prepared to accommodate his friends with all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class house. A fine new barn has been built and the surroundings placed in perfect order. The bar will always be stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table furnished with the best the market affords. JAMES V. GILLASPIE.
July 3,'68-tf

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
WM. MASTELLER, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests [apr3 6y

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY
has just returned from Philadelphia, and has bought, and is now offering the best assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS &c. &c.,
ever exhibited in Bloomsburg, and is prepared to make up dresses and all other articles of female wardrobe, at short notice, and in the best and
LATEST SPRING STYLES.
Rooms in the Ramsey Buildings, on West Main Street. Call and see her varied stock of Spring Goods.
May 1,'68.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
No. 313 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest
January 3, 1868.

CHAS. G. BARKLEY,
Attorney at Law,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.
Office in the Exchange Building, second story, over Widmyer & Jacoby's Confectionery. Second door above the Exchange Hotel
Bloomsburg, Jan. 1, 1869.

C. E. SAVAGE,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER & JEWELER.
Main Street, (near the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Constantly on hand a fine assortment of American and Swiss Watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware of the best description plated on white metal, consisting of butter dishes, gobiets, knives, forks, spoons, napkin rings etc.
Masonic marks made to order. All goods and work warranted. [Jan. 1, 69.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETER AND BRIMSTONE,
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.
May 10. 1867-1y.

Choice Poetry.

DEATH.

Leaves and clusters, and flower eterne,
ETERNAL TO THE WORLD, BUT NOT TO ME."—HEGD.

"The spring will come again, dear friends,
The swallow o'er the sea:
The bud will hang upon the bough,
The blossom on the tree;
And many a pleasant sound will rise to greet
her on her way,
The voice of bird and leaf and stream, and warm
winds in their play;
Oh, sweet the airs that round her breathe, and
beautiful is she,
She bringeth all the things that fresh and sweet
and hopeful be;
She scatters promise on the earth with open
hand and free,
But not for me, my friend,
But not for me!

"Summer will come again, dear friends,
Low murmurs of the bee
Will rise through the long sunny day
Above the flowery lea;
The deep and dreamy woods will own the
slumberous spell she weaves,
And send a greeting, mixed with sighs, through
all their quivering leaves.
Oh, precious are her glowing gifts, and plenteous is she,
She bringeth all the lovely things that bright
and fragrant be;
She scatters fullness on the earth with lavish
hand and free,
But not for me, my friends,
But not for me.

"Autumn will come again, dear friends,
His spirit-touch will be
With gold upon the harvest-field,
With crimson on the tree;
He passeth o'er the silent woods, they wither
at his breath,
Slow fading in a still, decay—a change that is
not death.
Oh, rich and liberal and wise and provident is
he!
He taketh to his garner-house the things that
ripened be;
He gathereth his store from earth, all silently
And he will gather me, my friends,
And he will gather me!

THE WEIGHT OF A TEAR.

A pair of scales before him—
A rich man sat and weighed
A piece of gold—a widow's all,
And unto her he said:

"Your coin is not the proper weight;
So take it back again.
Or sell it me for half its worth—
It lacks a single grain."

With tearful eyes the widow said:
"Oh, weigh it, sir, once more;
I pray you not be so exact,
Nor drive me from your door."

"Why, see yourself, it's under weight:
Your tears are no avail,"
The second time he tries it,
It just bears down the scale.

But little guessed that rich man,
Who held his gold so dear,
That the extra weight that bore it down,
Had been the widow's tear.

Miscellaneous.

THE WALPURGIS-NIGHT.

H. ZSCHOKKE.

(*Continued.*)

RESCUE.

As the Red-coat said these words, it appeared to me as if his bright garment glowed around him like a flame, and a greenish light shot up out of the earth around us; but it was only the trees. Colors blended strangely with one another before my eyes. At last all was extinguished. I lay in a fainting-fit. I was no longer conscious. Something had come over me.

Then I felt a dim return of consciousness; a far-off sound was in my ears and before my eyes broke a twilight of glimmering rays. As thought, sound and vision became more vivid, I thought over my condition, but I could not make out what was the matter with me.

"I am either fainting, or losing my senses or dying," thought I. "Is the soul tearing herself away from the nerves, the spirit from the body: what then remains? A world is departing with my senses; and the spirit, as a dependent power, is resolved into the ocean of all power. Then is man only a foam-bubble, thrown up from the ever-moving, ever-changing surface of the ocean of the All, reflecting in itself the green islands and the infinity of heaven. And the reflected islands and heaven vanish away, as the bubble returns whence it came.—No, no," cried I to myself, "that is the way I become a criminal, because I lost all faith in God and in myself, and had given myself up to the brain-spun threads of a one-sided sophistry. The great world-spirit is no Dead Sea, and man's soul no bubble."

So I thought, and opened my eyes, and over me hovered the old man, as if resting on clouds, with a friendly seriousness. I saw no longer the cold, stern features, but a mild expression in his transfigured mien; but the light dazzled me, and I soon shut my eyes again, and dreamed on; I could not stir a limb.

"What is the matter with me, or what is going to take place?" thought I; for it seemed to me that I heard the hum of cities and villages go by, and the noise of waving woods; and then again the rushing of streams and the roar of breakers and then the tinkling of sheepfolds and the songs of shepherds. "What has happened? whither am I going?" sighed I softly, with a great effort.

Still over me hung the form of the old man, and his eye rested tenderly upon me. "I save you," said he at last in a tone unspeakably gentle. "Fear no more. Thou hast seen thy life and thy death. Thou weak one, be a man. A second time I cannot save you."

Thereupon there was a glimmmering before my eyes, and methought I lay in a rocky cavern, in which the daylight shone through a narrow cleft. But the old man still hung over me as he said—"Now thou art saved, and I leave thee. I have fulfilled my wishes."

"But," sighed I, "my Fanny! my children! Give them to me in the desert."

The old man answered—"They are thine already."

"Blot out the remembrance of my guilt forever, if thou canst."

The old man spoke—"I will blot it out; it will trouble thee no more."

As he said this, he dissolved away over me like a mist, and I gazed at the gray rocks above me, and understood nothing of what had happened. But I was filled with an unspeakable peace. And yet it was all like a fairy tale.

While I still gazed at the rocks above me, the lips of an unseen being were pressed to mine. I felt a warm kiss.

A NEW WORLD.

THAT kiss brought me back to earth. I thought my eyes were open, but I found that they were shut; for I heard light footsteps around me, and yet saw no one in the cave.

There came a soft breath upon my cheek, and two sweet lips once more touched mine. The feeling of life again returned to my outward senses. I heard the whispering of my children's voices. Dream and reality were mingled confusedly together; but they soon began to be parted the one from the other more distinctly, until I came fully to myself, & perceived clearly what was round me. I became aware that I was lying in a stiff, uncomfortable posture. It seemed to me as if I were on the sofa in my summer-house. I opened my eyes, and my Fanny hung over me. It was her kisses that had awakened me. Our children clapped their hands for joy when they saw me awakening, and clambered up on the sofa upon me, crying one after the other, "Papa! papa! good-morning!"—And my dear little wife locked me in her arms, and with eyes filled with tears, chid me for having slept all night in the cold summer-house; had not Christopher, our man-servant, come back but a quarter of an hour before from the post-house, and told the maids in the kitchen of my arrival, not a soul would have known that I had come.

But the heavy Walpurgis-dream had affected me to such a degree, that I lay still for some time, not venturing to trust my eyes or my ears. I looked around for the fantastic cave in the desert, but still I was in the summer-house. There lay still the drums, whips, and playthings on the floor. Upon the table still stood Fanny's work-basket—all just as I had found it when I had chosen my night's lodging there.

"And Christopher has just returned ed from the post-house?" asked I. "Has he slept there all night?"

"To be sure, you strange creature!" said Fanny and patted my cheek. "He says, too, that you yourself told him to do so.—Why have you passed the night on this sofa, which is as hard as a rock? Why did you not rout us out of our beds? How gladly would we all have been prepared for your reception!"

I started with delight. "You have slept, then, safely and quietly all night?" asked I.

"Only too soundly," said Fanny. "Could I have guessed that you were here in the summer-house, there would have been an end of all sleep. I would have slipped to you like a ghost. Do you know, too, that it is Walpurgis-night, in which the witches and hobgoblins play their tricks?"

"I know it only too well!" said I, and rubbed my eyes and smiled joyfully at finding that all my crimes were a dream; that neither post-house nor city were burnt; that neither the Red-coat from Prague, nor the long-since forgotten Julia, had made me a visit.

I clasped the lovely Fanny more fondly to my heart; and with her and my children upon my lap, I felt, now more vividly than ever, the peace of a good heart and pure conscience.

A new world bloomed around me; and more than once I was doubtful whether it were a dream or not. I looked often towards the pleasant roofs of our town to convince myself that I had thrown no candle into the hay.

Never in my life had I had a more connected, vivid, and definite dream; only at the last when it blended itself with my waking moments, had it become wild and fantastic.

We went in triumph through the beautiful garden to the plesant dwelling-house, where all my household welcomed me most heartily.—After I had altered my dress a little, I went loaded with all sorts of playthings for the boys, into Fanny's room to breakfast. There sat the young mother with the merry little ones. At each look of love, a new rapture streamed through my heart. I sank silently on Fanny's breast, and with tears of joy presented to her the little tokens which I had bought for her in Prague, saying, "Fanny, to-day is thy birthday."

"Never have I celebrated it more delightfully than now!" said she. "I have you again. I have invited some of our friends to pass the day with us, to welcome you home. I hope it does not displease you?—But *now* sit down by us, and tell me all about yourself."

But my remarkable dream stood too vividly before my eyes. I thought it would be a relief to relate it. Fanny listened and became very serious. "Truly," said she, at last, "one ought to believe in the witchery of Walpurgis-night. Thou hast dreamed quite a sermon. Be yet more pious, my pious one, for surely thy good angel has spoken with thee. Write down thy dream. Such a dream is more remarkable than many a life. I rely, you know, much upon dreams. They do not tell us of the future, but they tell us of ourselves. They are sometimes the clearest looking-glasses of the soul."

THE TEMPTER AND THE TEMPTATION.

A REMARKABLE, although indeed not extraordinary, coincidence occurred on the day following my Walpurgis-dream.

My wife had invited some friends from the city to a family festival. On account of the beauty of the day, we dined in the upper roomy saloon of the summer-house. The Walpurgis-dream was almost blotted out from my memory by bright and pleasant realities.

My servant announced a strange gentleman who wished to speak with me—a Baron MANDEVILLE, from Drostow.

Fanny saw that I was startled. "You will not surely," said she, "tremble before the tempter if he does not bring the temptation with him, and not even before the temptation, while you are at my side."

I went down. There, seated on the very sofa where I had slept the night before, appeared the real, living Red-coat from Prague. He arose, greeted me like an old friend, and said—"You see, I keep my promise. I must now see your lovely Fanny, with whom I have become quite accidentally acquainted through your confidential letters. Are you not jealous? And"—he continued, pointing out into the garden—"I have brought a couple of guests with me, my brother and his wife. But my sister-in-law already knows you. We unexpectedly met at Dresden, and now travel in company."

I expressed my pleasure at seeing him. Just then a thick, stout man entered the room where we were speaking and at his side was a lady in a travelling-dress. Imagine my astonishment. It was Julia the wife of the count!

Julia was less embarrassed than I, although she changed color. After the first civilities, I carried my guests into the saloon above.—I introduced them to my Fanny. The tempter turned visitor, said the most flattering things to her.

"I have," said he, "already quite adored you in Prague, where, without the knowledge of your husband, I got to know all the little family secrets which you communicated to him."

"I know all," said Fanny to him. "You paid fourteen hundred dollars for those secrets. But you are, after all, a very bad man, for you have caused my Robert a restless night."

"We have not done with that yet, Fanny," said I, "for see, here is the lovely temptation"—and then I introduced her to the count's wife—"Julia."

Wemen never suffer long from embarrassment. Fanny embraced Julia as a sister, and placed the tempter on one side of her and the temptation on the other. "As far as possible from you!" cried she, in a tone of roguish warning.

Fanny and Julia although they had never seen each other before, soon became true heart-sisters, and had a great deal to say to each other, making me the butt of their raillery. For my part it was peculiarly delightful to see these two together; both lovely—but Julia only a beautiful woman, Fanny an angel.

Julia, as I learned from her during a walk in the garden, was perfectly happy. She was truly attached to her husband, on account of the nobleness of his character; but for her brother-in-law, the Red-coat, she had the tender affection of a child. He had spent much of his life, as she told me, in travelling, and now resided on an estate in Poland, near her husband's, dividing his time between books, and agricultural labors, and offices of benevolence. She spoke of him with animation, and insisted that a better man did not exist on earth. I gathered from all she told me a practical reflection—that one must not trust too much to physiognomy.

"Why did you put that mysterious question to me at Prague," said I, after awhile, to the worthy Red-coat: '*Do you not now know who I am and what I want of you?*'" For it was these words that had struck me so at Prague, and had afterwards sounded again so distinctly in my dream.

"It is plain enough what I meant," cried he. "I wanted to tell you, as I brought back your pocket-book, what I wished with you, and wanted also to let you know that I was the finder, that you should put confidence in me, and give me some proofs of your loss. You continued to be as reserved as if I were a suspicious person, and yet I saw your disquiet, and could not doubt that the right man stood before me."

I now related to him my dream. "Sir," cried he, "long live the Walpurgis-spirits! The dream deserves to be a chapter in moral philosophy and psychology. If you do not carefully write it down, I will do it myself, and send it to you in print. There are right golden lessons in it. I am glad, however, that I have the honor to shine at last as an angel of light, otherwise I would not listen to a word more of your Walpurgis-night adventure."

We spent a happy day together; I with the truly excellent Mandeville, and Fanny with Julia.

When we parted at evening, Fanny said to me, when we reached the door, "Here we will bid good-bye, and not accompany the beautiful temptation a step farther. Your Walpurgis-dream contains a good lesson for me too. Do you not know me, sir, and what your Fanny wants with you?"

THE END.

DR. WATTS AND POPULAR FALLACIES.—Benjamin Scott writes to the London *Daily News*: "It is high time that some one appeared on behalf of Dr. Watts, and to correct a misquotation of one of his poems, which by careless repetition of writers and speakers innumerable, is fast becoming a part of the popular belief; and will, in common with other fallacies and falsehoods require ages of denial and confutation to shake and remove. I refer to the article which appeared yesterday in one of your leaders on 'Dogs and Policemen':

'Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For 'tis their nature to!'

The Doctor never wrote these lines, nor do they appear in any edition of his works I have ever seen, and are only to be found in the imagination of his critics. The point is a small one, but truth is truth. The words attributed to him are so grossly defective, in a grammatical point of view, that I wonder they should have been set down to a writer who, whatever his merits as a poet, was an exceedingly careful writer and whose work on logic was for nearly a century a text book at Oxford. The lines as written by Watts, are:

'Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God has made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature, too.'

Simple and bordering, as intended, on the childish, these lines are correct, if not elegant; at all events they are Watts's."

A SINGULAR case has just come before the French tribunals. A young girl, 11 years of age, attempted successively the life of her mother and sister, for the sole purpose of drinking their blood, the child has been examined by competent physicians, and proved to be attacked by the strange mania of anthropophagy. Her extreme youth leads her physicians to hope that her cure may be accomplished.

How She Had Him.

A GENTLEMAN pleasantly situated, married and blessed with two beautiful daughters, the pride of the neighborhood and their parents' joy, would seem to have all that was needed to make life cheerful, but strange as it may appear, he took his chief pleasure in propounding to the wife of his bosom hard conundrums, which she, unable to guess, would give up, saying: "I can't guess—what is it?" and he invariably answered. "That's a nut for you to crack," while she, poor woman, kept quiet, having no way of redress, and thinking that sometime she might pay the debt with interest.

Thus matters remained until the patient wife was laid low upon her sick bed and her dissolution was fast approaching. She asks in a feeble voice for her husband, to whom, on his coming to her bedside, she said: "Joshua, we have two beautiful and affectionate children."

"Yes," said the stricken husband and father, "yes, they are indeed beautiful and affectionate children."

"Well, Joshua, I can't leave the world without telling you something that has long been weighing upon my mind, and may perhaps surprise you. You are the father of only one of those children.

"What!" exclaimed the astonished husband, "Great God! which is my daughter?"

She turned to him with a look of triumph, as she said: "That's a nut for you to crack." And before he could rally to ask more, the spirit of his partner was wafted away, leaving him with the toughest nut of all to crack by himself.

A BODY ALIVE WEIGHS 200 POUNDS; DEAD 800.—About six years ago, Amos Broughton died in Wayne county, in this State, and was buried there. After his death his widow moved to Biskirk's Bridge, in this county, where they now reside. A few days ago the family of the deceased resolved to bring the remains of the father from Wayne Co., and have them deposited in the cemetery near their present residence. In furtherance of this purpose the grave was opened and the coffin exposed, but all ordinary efforts to lift it from its position proved ineffectual. The coffin lid was therefore removed, when it was found that the body was in the most perfect state of petrification. It was covered with a dry mould, which, when removed, revealed a surface almost as white and pure as marble. The body showed not the least particle of decay. Every feature and lineament was perfectly preserved, and when stood upright it presented the appearance of a finely chiseled statue. When Mr. Broughton died he weighed about 200 pounds, while the remains had increased in weight by petrification to 800 pounds. Before the body was interred at Biskirk it was seen by the family, friends and many others there. It is the most perfect and wonderful instance of petrification of human remains that has ever come to our knowledge.—*Ex.*

THE ENTHUSIAST

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1869

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

AFTER much delay in the completion of our new office, it has been finished, and our machinery moved into it. We have employed an experienced man to do our job work, and we are now able to do all kinds of printing from the largest posters, down to the smallest cards, with neatness and dispatch, at rates lower than can be procured in the cities. Our stock of job type is the largest in the country, and we feel assured of our ability to print in the best style books, phamphlets, posters, cards, bill and letter heads, envelopes, programmes, etc., on plain or colored paper, with plain or ornamental inks. We have just laid in a large stock of material, and ask our business men to give us a trial. *Patronize your home institutions.* 4t

Revolutionary Proceedings.

IF anything was needed to convince the people of the Revolutionary tendencies of the Radical party, the counting of the electoral vote on Wednesday of last week should prove the fact. The scene was not only disorderly and disgraceful, but the effort to exclude the electoral votes of Georgia and Louisiana shows to what length a partisan majority can go.

Georgia has been reconstructed and is now represented in the House of Representatives. She is therefore as much entitled to have her electoral vote counted as South Carolina or Massachusetts. If we concede the right of Congress to reject the votes of States by this means they might altogether defeat the will of the people, and by manipulating returns, declare elected a person who did not actually have a majority of the electoral votes.

To add to the indecency of the matter it was resolved "that if the votes of the State of Georgia did not alter the result of the election they might be counted; and if they did alter the result they were not to be counted," as if the political complexion of the State added to or took from its rights. By the same reasoning New Jersey or New York might have been excluded.

We now expect to see the Senate consistent with itself. Having accepted the vote of Georgia, it is an acknowledgment that she is a State and in the Union. If so, she is entitled to representation, and the refusal to admit Senator Hill is an act of gross injustice, and self-stultification on the part of the Senate.

Usurpation.

MANY Republicans have clung to their party organization in the belief that after the election, conservative influences would control it. They cannot help but have noticed that more and more extreme measures are being adopted day after day. At present they are trying to engraft an article on the Constitution forcing negro suffrage on all the States regardless of the will of the people. Months ago they stripped the President of all his powers, and the rights of the States have been ignored for years.

The Supreme Court is now an object of attack, and will soon we fear, become a mere machine for registering the decisions of a partisan majority.

To show how steadily the party is advancing in its march of usurpation, we quote a remark made by Senator Drake, a leading Radical:

Mr. White, (Democrat) of Maryland asked him whether, if the Supreme Court should decide the Legal-tender act to be unconstitutional, the decision ought to be respected?

Mr. Drake replied—Not at all. He would be found standing in his position *and both Houses of Congress would have to come to that position at last, or else sweep from the bench of the Supreme Court the men who dared to attempt to cripple, by their judicial decisions, the law-making power of the country.*"

Can thoughtful, law-abiding citizens justify or tolerate such language? And yet not a single Radical in or out of Congress has excepted to it or expressed dissent.]

The Philadelphia Police.

IT is unanimously conceded that the Philadelphia Police were never better organized or more efficient. In this respect, as in others, Mayor Fox's administration has extorted praise even from his opponents. Notwithstanding this fact, the Radical party, cha ed at having lost Philadelphia, are determined to deprive the people of that City of all control over their Police, and to place the administration of that Department in strange and irresponsible hands.

It is not claimed that it will reform any abuses, for none are charged. It is not claimed that a Metropolitan Police will the better protect life or property; the condition of New York shows the contrary. It is not pretended that the citizens of Philadelphia demand a change, nor is there any good reason why her local administration should be placed in the hands of persons not elected for that purpose. It is a purely political scheme, and one which none but the lowest of tricksters and demagogues would engage in.

We shall watch the result of the Bill before the Legislature with interest, and we have a right to insist that *all* the Democratic members be present when the vote is taken, *and that they vote against the bill.* Such dodging as was done on the Peltz Bill must not be repeated. Any member doing this should be burnt in effigy, and advertised all over the State as a traitor to his party, who has *sold* himself to the opposition.

THE passage of a bill in thirty-four minutes, at Harrisburg, a Boston paper calls "legislation on the high pressure principle." Increase the dividend and the "fling" will increase the pressure to a still higher point.

Reburial of the Remains of Mrs. Surratt.

TO-DAY the remains of Mrs. Surratt were buried the third and, it is hoped, the last time. Yesterday afternoon, as stated, her body was taken up from the grave in the store room of one of the arsenal buildings, which also contains the remains of Payne, Atzerodt, Harold, Wirz and Booth. The body was disinterred in accordance with a permit granted by the President to Father Walter, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic church, giving the relatives of Mrs. Surratt the privilege of removing her remains from the Arsenal building to a cemetery. The remains were taken to Mount Olivet Cemetery, about two miles northeast of Washington, and placed in a vault. At half-past one o'clock this afternoon, Miss Annie Surratt, Miss Honora Fitzpatrick and a few of the relatives and friends of the deceased, about twenty in number, assembled at the residence of Father Walter, where they took carriages and proceeded to Mount Oliver Cemetery. The remains had been transferred from the rough pine box in which they were deposited by government authorities, and placed in a walnut coffin which was enclosed in a pine box. The remains were in a rather good state of preservation, the dress, gaiters and other articles of apparel being entirely whole. The workmen lifted the body from the box on three spades and laid it in the coffin entire, with the exception of the head, which had become disconnected from the body. When removed to the building, beneath the body was found a common bottle containing a piece of parchment on which was written, "Mrs. M. E. Surratt." This had been enclosed with the body by the military authorities, in order that the remains might be identified after the lapse of years, in case the grave should not be opened before time had mouldered its contents into dust. When the carriages had arrived the small circle of friends repaired to the little chapel in the cemetery where stood the coffin. Rev. Father Walter, assisted by father Kane performed the funeral service of the Catholic Church, after which half a dozen of the workmen employed at the cemetery acted as pall bearers and carried the coffin to the extreme northeast corner of the ground, where the grave had already been prepared. The mourners followed, some riding and some walking. The Cemeterial Board had presented to Miss Annie Surratt an entire lot, No. 31, section F, bordering on Olivet and St. Dominick avenues. The lot is near to and can be plainly seen from the public road, and is in the vicinity of the grave of the late Colonel J. P. Garasche. When the mourners were assembled around the grave Fathers Walter and Kane read the burial service, and the remains were lowered into the grave. The sad party remained until the earth had been banked up over the grave, after which a boquet of lasting flowers, made in the form of a cross, was laid upon the mound. Miss Surratt was deeply affected through all the ceremonies attending the reburial, but her grief was greatly mitigated by the knowledge that the remains of her loved mother were at last redeemed from their hitherto ignominious surroundings and deposited in their last abode with the rites of Christian burial.

THE RAINY DAY—LIFE INSURANCE.—If we "save something for a rainy day," when but little work can be done, should we not save something more for the day when no man can work? We all have our cloudy and rainy days, but as we grow older, the days may become darker and rainier, until not only our day's work but our life's work is done. The little folk are wisest. The squirrel lays up his stores, and the bee makes play of busy work, through all the summer sunshine, that want may not come in the winter. There are thousands of us, who should stop and consider whether we and our families are prepared for the rainy autumn and that dark winter of life which no spring ever dawns upon. You and I may be rich in the best elements of happiness—rich in the love and confidence of wife and children and friends; and while we have the active brain and quick hand, we and ours may also be rich in all the comforts of life. But perhaps we have made little or no accumulations. If we—the head of the house—should be taken away, the wolf might soon be at the door, and our loved ones become the victims of want and poverty, or worse. Our benevolence should prompt us to guard against the occurrence of these evils to *any one*, and our duty should *compel* us to prevent the possibility of their infliction upon those who have a right to our guardianship and support.

If we have an amount of perishable property at risk, whose loss would be an inconvenience to our estate, *we always insure it.* We are not only the property of our families, (and perishable at that, more than any other kind of property), but *we are the producing power.* If our houses or goods are burned, we may build more and earn more; but if *we* are lost, everything is gone. If it is necessary to insure our buildings and merchandise for our own benefit, how much more to insure our lives, which *make* goods and merchandize, for the benefit of our families. If we are prosperous, a full-paid policy is an investment for the future, that is beyond any contingency. If we are poor, a dollar more or less per week secures a handsome sum at a later period. What should we think of the sailor who goes to sea without anchors, because it is fair weather when he sails, and what should we think of the husband and father who makes no provision for wife and children because he is *well* to-day, although he knows he may not be alive to-morrow?

Formerly, it was difficult to obtain life insurance in responsible companies. There were those which promised large dividends and advantages, without any sufficient guarantees. Life insurance should be *perfect*—secure beyond all risks or chances. A company should not only have a large capital, but should be managed by men of the highest integrity and financial ability. We believe that we have such an institution in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America. It has a full paid capital of a million dollars; and with such financiers as Jay Cooke, and Clarence H. Clark, and a board of directors embracing gentlemen of the largest business experience we are not surprised that it is one of the most successful institutions of its kind. It delivered its first policy August 1, 1868; and the policies issued since that time cover insurance to the amount of Eight Million Dollars. Joel E. Bradley Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WE notice that in Cincinnati upwards of fifty lady teachers have petitioned for the salary as that given male teachers, stating in their petition that they are obliged to pay just as much for board and the necessaries of life as if they were men. There is argument in the point. We see no good reason why women should not, in the performance of the same labor, receive the same compensation. So far, we are in favor of woman's rights.

Congressional and News Items.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1869.

The Capitol has been crowded to-day with ladies and gentlemen anxious to witness the formal ceremony of counting the electoral votes cast for President and Vice-President of the United States. The hall of the House of Representatives, where the ceremony took place, was densely filled with spectators. The galleries not being large enough to accommodate the crowd, the rules were suspended, and numbers of ladies and gentlemen were admitted to the floor, where they remained during the proceedings. The reception of the vote of Louisiana was objected to by Mullins, of Tennessee, whereupon the Senate retired to their own chamber for consultation, after which the joint convention agreed that Louisiana should be counted; but Georgia, on motion of Butler, of Massachusetts, was counted out, under the *pretext* that the electoral vote was not cast on the day appointed by law. The vote on ruling Georgia out in the House stood, yeas 150, nays 47, and a motion to reconsider was tabled. The Senate again retired to their chamber for consultation, and after some time spent therein, a resolution, declaring that under the previous concurrent order of the two houses, the House could not legally refuse to count the vote of Georgia, was adopted. The Senate then returned to the hall of the House. Senator Wade, as Presiding Officer, called the joint convention to order, and announced that the objections of Mr. Butler were overruled by the Senate, and ordered the tellers to go on with the count of the State of Georgia. Mr. Butler, amid great confusion, appealed, but the Presiding Officer refused to entertain the appeal. Mr. Butler here became warlike, and appealed to the House to sustain him, declaring that the decisions of the Senate should not overrule the House. Finally the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest troublesome members, and the vote of Georgia was recorded in accordance with joint resolution. The result was then announced, that including the vote of Georgia, Grant and Colfax had received 214 votes and Seymour and Blair 80; that excluding the vote of Georgia, Seymour and Blair had received 71. The Senate then retired. It becomes a grave question when a partisan majority in Congress undertakes to override the will of the people. I take it, had the vote of Georgia decided the result, the Democracy of the country would have seen that vote counted and recorded, or known the reason why.

INSANE WOMAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A little after eight o'clock, this evening, a young woman named Annie O'Neil, was discovered in one of the corriders of the White House, running towards the private apartment of the President, who, when asked what she wanted there, replied, "I am sent by God Almighty to kill Andrew Johnson," Being taken into custody, an old fashioned double barrelled pistol, unloaded, was found in her possession. It appears that she had entered the White House during the afternoon and concealed herself in the meantime. She was evidently laboring under an attack of insanity, said to have been caused by her apprehension that she would lose the entire savings of herself and sister, gained in the Treasury Department during several years past, and invested in a little homestead for her family, and which would have to be given up, because it was purchased under a tax title. She was taken in charge by the police authorities, and will be examined to morrow, preparatory to sending her, if need be, to the insane asylum.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1869.

AN incident occurred this afternoon, which fully shows how thieves and burglars hurl defiance at the law, and are confident that, on all points, they are stronger than our police force, judges, juries and all. After the adjournment of the Court of General Sessions, while a deputy sheriff was conveying three burglars, who had been sentenced to four and six years, from the new Court House to the Tombs, he was surrounded by a crowd of men, one of whom handed a key to one of the prisoners, with which he at once unlocked his handcuffs and ran off. The sheriff, before commencing his pursuit of the run-away, left the remaining two prisoners in charge of two citizens on the street, but hardly had he left, when the same crowd furnished the prisoners with knives, which were brandished in the faces of the citizens, who, of course, not over desirous of being cut and stabbed for work that ought to be done by the police, let the culprits go. The first prisoner has been recaptured, but the two others will never be found.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION

The House Committee on Elections to-day put an end to all prospect of the advent of colored members upon the floor of the House as Representatives of the people during the present Congress. They decided that none of the applicants for seats as representatives of the Second District of Louisiana are legally or properly elected. Menard, the colored contestant, had expectation of success just at the heel of the session, by which he would be entitled to the seat, if but for an hour.

PARDON OF DR. MUDD.

The President to-day signed the pardon of Dr. Mudd, and it was sent to the Department of State, where it will receive the signature of the Secretary, and the seal of the United States. It will then be sent to the commanding officer of the Dry Tortugas, where it will arrive about the middle of next week, and Dr. Mudd will be liberated. No action has been taken in regard to the cases of Arnold and Spangler, the other two prisoners sentenced by Hunter's Military Commission. The pardon is accompanied by a report of the Attorney General, made by direction of the President, embracing the history and points of the case, and reciting the various considerations moving the executive to grant the same, which are chiefly that there now appears to be some doubt as to the complicity of the said Mudd in the conspiracy, he only rendering aid by attending to the wounds of the chief conspirator; that the medical profession of Harford county, Md., have satisfactorily shown that it was the professional duty of said Mudd, as a physician, to attend Booth, when called upon; and further, he was very attentive to the sick at the Dry Tortugas, during the prevalence of yellow fever there last summer, saving the lives of many officers and soldiers, besides that of the wife of Surgeon Joseph Smith, U. S. A., who himself died of the fever. It further recites that his pardon has been recommended by 39 Senators and Members of Congress, and over 300 officers and soldiers at the Dry Tortugas, and others.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF WAR AND NAVY.

Secretary Schofield, in a statement before the House Military Committee, gave it as his opinion that the departments of War and Navy should be consolidated and be represented by but one secretary or member of the Cabinet, who should be a civilian. Of all the witnesses before the committee, Gen. Schofield was the most radical as to reforms and retrenchment of expenses in the army.

THE REMAINS OF ATZERODT.

Relatives of Atzerodt to-day made application to the President for the privilege of removing his remains to the family burial ground. The President granted the request.

WASHINGTON Feb. 15.

To-day the remains of Booth, Herold, and Atzerodt were disinterred by order of the President, and delivered to their respective friends for Christian burial. This only leaves in the vault at the arsenal the remains of Payne and Wirz. No demand has been made for the body of the former, and that of the latter will be removed in a few days to Kentucky. Thus closes another chapter in the grand tragedy of Lincoln's Assassination.

GENERAL GRANT.

The Committee appointed by Congress to wait on General Grant and inform him of his election, performed that duty on Saturday. His speech in reply has caused much consternation among Radical politicians and office-seekers. There is no longer any doubt that he intends to be the actual, as well as nominal head of his own administration, and Democrats will have no reason to complain if he carries out the principles indicated. We publish the following extract from his reply:

"I can promise the Committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants, such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power, and should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor. It would make no difference."

He will not make his Cabinet known until after the inauguration.

PARDON.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, on Thursday last, issued a pardon to Sanford P. Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, convicted of perjury at the December term of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Albany, New York, County Penitentiary.

The President on Saturday nominated Judge Lewis Dent, a brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, as Minister to Chili, in place of Gen. Kilpatrick.

STRIKING OUT "WHITE."

The present Radical Congress seems to have a mortal antipathy to the word "white," and vote to strike it out wherever they find it. The Senate yesterday repassed a bill of last session striking the *obnoxious* (?) word out of charters of Washington and Georgetown, and out of all laws relating to the District of Columbia, so that negroes, upon the enactment of this measure, will act as jurors, justices of the peace, mayors, members of the city councils, &c., &c., and the old Maryland statute (now in force here), making it a penal offence for a minister of the gospel to marry a white man and a black woman, or *vice versa*, is likewise to be abrogated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

A bill allowing Mrs. Abraham Lincoln a pension of $5,000 per annum, was taken up and debated at considerable length in the Senate this afternoon. No conclusion, however, was reached, but the impression is that some bill of the kind will pass both Houses ere the close of the session.

JOHNSON'S CABINET.

It is announced that the members of President Johnson's Cabinet, except, probably, Mr. Evarts and General Schofield, will tender their resignations on or before the fourth of March, to take effect on that day.

THE INAUGURATION.

Active preparations are being made by the managers of the forthcoming inauguration ceremonies to insure a large parade on the 6th of March. The Chief Marshal of the day is General A. S. Webb, an officer of the regular army, and now in command of the garrison at Lincoln Depot in this city. The ceremonies will be far more *military* than otherwise.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT.—How few people seem to know that His Excellency the President is a misnomer, the official designation of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, so far as he has one, being simply The President. In the convention framing the Constitution there were various propositions as to the title to be given the Executive, and, among others, one that he should be styled Excellency. This failed, as did all the others, the decision being that he should be styled simply what the Constitution itself calls him. It will be noticed that Mr. Seward, who is scrupulously exact in these matters, invariably addresses his communications to The President, and, perhaps, rigidly simple as this may seem, it was meant to be as full of meaning as the plain title with which royalty appears, not His Majesty, or His Christian Majesty, or His Catholic Majesty, but "The King."

THE next Democratic State Convention will have an important duty to perform. Its members will be required not only to nominate candidates for Governor and the Supreme Bench, but the *best* possible candidates within their reach. All personal preferences must be thrown aside. No man must ask for a complimentary vote. Good nominations will sweep the State with overpowering enthusiasm; bad nominations will make an uphill contest, and render success problematical. The delegates now have this matter in their own hands. Let them act prudently and wisely, and the ticket they present to the people will be invincible.—*Age.*

Court Proceedings.

FEB. 9, CONCLUDED.

Citation ordered to the adm'r of the est. of Daniel Zeigler dec'd., requiring him to exhibit and file an account in the Register's office at least thirty days before the first day of next term.

FEB. 11TH.

Petition for a road in Bloom township near O. A. Jacoby's. Viewers app't.

Petition for a road in Sugarloaf and Benton twp's., from Ezekiel Cole's to Edson's store. Viewers appointed.

Stephen Thomas for the use of Richard George vs John L. Kline, Supervisor of Conyngham twp. The Court order that a rule be entered on John L. Kline to show cause why the judgment against the township of Conyngham should not be stricken off, to which rule Mr. Clark appears and waives service.

In the matter of the estate of John Hess dec'd, on motion of Mr. Whitmoyer, Mr. E. Jackson continued aud.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Court grant a rule on the heirs of Frederick Rohr dec'd., to appear at the next term of Court to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, or show cause why it should not be sold.

Com. vs Mary M'Maniman. Indictment, selling liquor without license.

It is ordered by the Court that one week's court will be held at the regular term in May next and the usual number of Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn and summoned.

The Tenure of Office Law.

IT is an old idea that bad schemes frequently return to plague the inventor. It is so with the Tenure of Office Law. Its avowed object was to take all patronage from Andrew Johnson, to cripple his administration, to keep in office all Republicans, good or bad, and to keep out all others. Grant demands its repeal on the ground that all appointments should be under his control in order to execute the laws faithfully. The same argument should have prevented its passage.

Speaking of the conduct of the Senate in the premises, the New York *Times*, a Radical journal, says:

"We believe that there has not yet been a single case in which the Senate has "approved" the removal or suspension of a single office-holder, if he happened to be a member of the dominant party. Revenue officers have been convicted by the Courts of crime, have been sentenced and have actually gone to the Penitentiary, and have yet been kept in office by the refusal or failure of the Senate to approve their removal."

What a commentary on Radical politics!

A Matter of Course.

In reading the correspondence of a prominent New York Daily—Radical—we read the following remarkable paragraph on "Executive Clemency" exercised by Scott, Carpet-Bag Governor of South Carolina. We were unable to discover why all these scoundrels were turned loose upon the community until we read the closing sentence. Do our readers understand the reason?

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

"I have referred to this matter in a recent letter. Within the last few weeks nine criminals have been turned out of the State Penitentiary (one of these, perhaps, from jail,) by Executive clemency exercised by Gov. Scott. They are: Willis Wertz, Jerry Logan, Henry Mathis, Allen Drawdy, Joseph Allen, Sancho Brantley, R. M. Browne, William Maybin and Jeff. Ghee. The crimes for which they were punished were murder, rape, burglary and similar offences. Within the same period five have had their punishments commuted by the same merciful hands from hanging to one and two years in the Penitentiary. These are: Cain Cash, Aleck Behn, Adam Earle, Wade Jones and Dallas Harleston. All of these—both those pardoned and those commuted—I understand are negroes."

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—Many of our cotemporaries are calling attention to the abuse of this privilege by members of Congress. The best method of curing the evil is to publish the names of those who thus swindle the Government. We are constantly in receipt of letters from claim agents, patent medicine men and others, franked by the writers by means of a stamp, which can be manufactured to order at $6.00 per dozen. We regret that Mr. Mercur has resorted to this method of franking. It is a gross imposition on the Government, and should be so characterized. He can and *should* write his own name and should not permit his followers to hawk his stamp about all through the District. We are in favor of abolishing the privilege, both at Washington and Harrisburg.

BUY YOURSELF A HOUSE.—An exchange very appropriately remarks that every poor laboring man should buy himself a town lot—get that paid for and then work to add the necessary improvements—a little here and a little there will in due time produce you a home of your own, and place you outside of the landlord's grasp. Remember that $50 a year saved in rent will in a very few years pay for your own home and the money it costs you to move and shift about, will, without any loss of furniture and of time, pay the interest of a five hundred dollar judgment against your property until you can gradually reduce it to nothing. You can all buy in that way—why do you not risk it? If you fail you are no worse off—if you succeed, as any careful man is sure to do, you have made a home and established a credit equal to another which will start you in business.

AIDS TO DIGESTION.—In one of Dr. Letheby's lectures it is stated that the following practices are great aids to digestion: "*First.* Proper selection of food, according to the taste and digestive power of the individual. *Second.* Proper treatment of it, as regards cooking, flavoring, and serving it. *Third.* Proper variations of it, both to its nature and treatment, so that the appetite may not fail. *Fourth.* Exercise, warmth, and a genial disposition." How many of our invalids who complain of injured digestive organs can place the source of their disease in a neglect of some or all of these simple precautions!

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In Center township Friday March 5th, 1869, the following poperty to wit:

THREE HORSES,

Four Head of Cattle, 15 Hhead of Sheep, 8 head of Hogs, 1 Threshing Machine 1 Grain Drill, 1 Hay Rake, 2 Wagons Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Harness, Chains and many other articles, too numerous to mention. ISAAC HESS.
Joseph Wintersteen Auctioneer. Center, Pa.
Feb. 12, '69-4t.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1 80
Rye " "	1 35
Corn " "	1 00
Oats, " "	70
Flour per barrel	12 50
Cloverseed "	7 50
Flaxseed "	2 00
Butter "	50
Eggs "	35
Tallow "	12
Potatoes "	1 00
Dried Apples "	2 50
Pork "	12
Hams "	25
Sides and Shoulders "	20
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$18 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@30
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00
Imp—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$45
No. 2 "	$30
Bloom	$30

Light Street Markets.

Corrected weekly by Peter Ent, wholesale and retail dealer in grain, flour & feed and general merchandize.

Wheat per bushel	$1 80
Rye " "	1 40
Corn " "	1 00
Buck Wheat "	1 00
Oats "	70
Wheat Flour per 100 lbs	11 00
Buck Wheat Flour	3 00
Corn Chop,	2 50
Bran,	1 50
Butter per lb	45
Eggs per doz.,	24
Potatoes pr bus	90
Dried Apples "	2 00
Flax Seed "	2 25
Beef per 100 lbs	9 00
Pork " "	14 00
Lard " lb	20
Onions per bushel	60
Clover Seed " "	7 00
Timothy " "	3 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$5.00@5.25
Northwestern extra	5.50@6.25
Northwestern family	7.50@8.75
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	5.00@6.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	5.75@6.75
Pennsylvania and Western family	8.00@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	11.00@13.25
Rye flour	$8.00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bus	$1.61@1.70
Southern " "	$2.00@2.75
California " "	$3.20
white " "	$2.15@2.10
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bus	$1.00@1.02
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.00@1.05
White, "	$1.17@1.17
OATS—plain	70@75
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	$31.50
Mess Beef, "	$24.50
Dressed Hogs, ₰ lb	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	17@19c
Shoulders ₰ lb	13c
Lard, ₰ lb	17@20½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₰ bus	$7.00@9.25
Timothyseed ₰ bus	$3.75
Flaxseed "	$2.75
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₰ lb	9@10½c
Cows, ₰ head	$45@80
SHEEP—₰ lb	6@6c
HOGS—₰ 100 lbs	$11.25@12.14

Marriages.

SPARGOE—SHAFFER.—On Wednesday Feb. 10, 1869, by James Kealey Esq., in Centralia Thomas Spargoe to Mary Ellen Shaffer, both of Centralia Borough.

DILDINE—MOORE.—On the 4th inst. at Orangeville by Rev. N. Spear, John A. Dildine of Mt. Pleasant to Miss Margarett Moore of Greenwood.

CAMPBELL—VOUGHT.—On the 11th inst. at the residence of the Bride's parents, by Rev. D. Beckner, Mr. Joseph R. Campbell of Northumberland county, to Miss Jane Vought of Montour Co., Pa.

REED—HUNTER.—On the 13th ult. by Wilson M. Eves Esq., Mr. Michael F. Reed to Miss Alice Hunter, both of Pine twp. Columbia Co. Pa.

THE INCLEMENT SEASON,

And its effects on the Weak and Feeble.

The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of overheated rooms and offices, at this season, and the frigidity of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alternations of heat and cold referred to, the vital organization should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistent power by the use of a wholesome invigorant; and, of all preparations for this purpose, (whether embraced in the regular pharmacopoia, or advertised in the public journals,) there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is communicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive functions being accelerated by its tonic operation, the liver regulated by its anti-bilious properties, and the waste matter of the system carried off punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter these vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a staple of trade is adulterated, and, were it otherwise, mere alcoholic is simply a temporary excitant, which, when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (and the mind as well,) in a worse condition than before. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, on the other hand, contain the essential properteis of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs, and their active principal is the mellowest, least exciting, and most innocuous of all diffusive stimulants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

STANDARD WARRANTED.

WE offer to FARMERS and DEALERS in Manures the present season our Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime as being highly improved.

It is not necessary at this day, to argue the claims of this manure, as a useful and economical application for CORN, OATS, and all spring crops. The article has a reputation of over fifteen years standing, and is still manufactured by the original proprietors.

Farmers will please send their orders to the Dealer early, as this only will ensure a supply.

BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
Office No. 20 South Delaware Ave,
PHILADELPHIA.
Feb.19,'69-3mo.

BEWARE OF THE IMPOSTER.

I hereby warn all persons of the United States against purchasing any Right or my "Fruit Tree and Vine Insect Destroyer and Invigorator," of John Ahearn of Baltimore. As he is an Imposter and a scoundrel, and has no right except a copy of a Deed and Letters Patent, stolen by him from the table of Bernard Carter in Baltimore on the 5th day of June 1868.

Mr. E. J. Phillips of St, Nicholas Schuylkill Co, is the only lawful owner of the right for North'd Montour, Columbia, Carbon, Northampton and Bucks Countie's in the State of Penn'a.

BENJAMIN BEST,
Feb. 19,'69-3mo. Patentee.

PETIT JURORS.

February 15, 1869.—The Jury Commissioners, Thos. J. Welliver, Elisha Hayman, together with the Sheriff M. Millard, met at their office in Bloomsburg and drew from the Jury Wheel the names of eighty persons to be Jurors in our County Court of Oyer and Terminer to be holden at Bloomsburg in and for said county the third Monday to wit: the fifteenth day of March A.D., 1869, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Bloom—Hiram Palmer, Thos. J. Morris, Chas. Thomas, Joseph Sharpless, Jared Y. Shannon, Benjamin F. Sharpless, Clark M. Brown, and Eli Jones.

Berwick—Henry C. Freas, Silas E. Walton.

Benton—Samuel Heacock, John C. Doty, Jesse R. Pennington.

Beaver—Charles Michael, Charles B. Troy, Jesse Johnson.

Centre—Jesse Hoffman, James Hill, Joseph P. Conner.

Centralia—Martin Gaughen, Daniel K. Wertman, Thomas Gerrety.

Catawissa—Abel Thomas, Joseph Martz, John V. Bodine.

Conyngham—Richard Hughes.

Fishingcreek—Aaron Hess, Jacob Stoker, Abraham Robbins, David Yost, Cyrus B. M'Henry, John D. M'Henry.

Franklin—Seth Hartman, Jonathan Fortner.

Greenwood—Israel Bogart, James Preston, William Eyer, Alfred Kline.

Hemlock—John Musselman, Dennis Pursel, Philip A. Stroup, Isaac N. Leidy.

Jackson—John Jaycox, Henry Wagner.

Locust—Joseph Billig, Enoch Kester, John Kline John Stokes, Adam Marks George Thiele, Henry Fink, Samuel Reinbold.

Maine—John H. Hartzel, Daniel Miller.

Mifflin—Samuel Nuss, Aaron Andrews, Righter W. Smith, Daniel M. Huttenstine.

Madison—Reuben Wilson, Jacob A. Swisher, Daniel Rote, William Johnson, John Stettler, James W. Eves, Uriah Harrar.

Mt. Pleasant—Howard Grimes

Orange—Hiram R. Kline, James B. Harman, Wesley Bowman

Pine—Joseph Sweeny, William Kershner John Potter Hiram Shultz, Jacob Long.

Roaringcreek—Peter K. Mensh.

Scott—Elisha B. Pursell, Charles Jones, Clark Kiessler, Reuben Culp.

Sugarloaf—Walcott Harvey.

In testimony that the foregoing is correct as drawn from the Jury wheel and entered upon the minutes of the office. We have hereunto set our hands this 19th day of February A. D., 1869.

Attest,
Wm. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
MORDECAI MILLARD, Shff.
ELISHA HAYMAN, } Jury
THOMAS J. WELLIVER. } Com'rs

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Nicholas Kindt, Mathias Kindt, Barbara Jung late Barbara Kindt, Mary Kopp late Mary Kindt, Adam Rohr, Anna Kindt, John Kindt, Christian Kindt, Anton Kindt, Barbara Kindt, Henry Kindt Margaret Kindt and Mary Kindt, Savilla Werun, Daniel Hoffman, Regina Hoffman and Fredericka Hoffman, Heirs of Frederick Rohe late of said county, deceased, and to all other persons interested, *Greeting*: You're hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphans' court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Frederick Rohe, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said court, and returned by the Sheriff. And hereof fail not. WITNESS the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said court, the 17th day of February A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JESSE COLEMAN, *Clerk.*

WE HAVE NO TRAVELING AGENTS

Farmers and Dealers who send their orders *direct* to us, can avail themselves of the

LOWEST PRICES

And *save the Commission.* Early orders will be advantageous to buyers.

ALLEN & NEEDLES.

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED

SUPER—PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

AND THE

AMMONIATED FERTILIZER.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

We sell only No. 1—received direct from the Government.

FISH GUANO.

A splendid Manure packed in barrels.

We also offer for sale PURE LAND PLASTER, HYDRAULIC CEMENT and a full assortment of OILS and Candles. A DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
42 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

For sale by THE BLOOMSBURG IRON CO.
Feb. 19,'69-tf BLOOMSBURG PA.

UNFAILING EYE PRESERVERS.

Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS,

OPTICIANS & OCULISTS

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Have, with a view to meet the increased demand for their

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

Appointed

Miss A. D. WEBB,

STATIONER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

As their sole Agent for this place. They have taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their agents to meet the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure, at all times

SPECTACLES UNEQUALLED BY ANY FOR THEIR STRENGTHENING AND PRESERVING QUALITIES.

Too much cannot be said as to their SUPERIORITY over the ordinary glasses worn. There is *no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness,* or other unpleasant sensation, but on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the Lenses they are *soothing and pleasant,* causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and PRODUCING A CLEAR and DISTINCT VISION, as in the *natural healthy sight.* They are the only Spectacles that

PRESERVE AS WELL AS ASSIST THE SIGHT!

And are the CHEAPEST because the BEST, always lasting MANY YEARS without change being necessary.

—:O:—

CAUTION.

Miss A. D. WEBB,

STATIONER,

BLOOMSBURG PA.,

Is the ONLY Agent appointed in this place.

☞ WE EMPLOY NO PEDDLERS.
Feb. 19,'68,-t

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1869.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Lazarus & Brown in another column.

Mrs. Amelia Webb has purchased the book-store now occupied by Dr. P. John, and proposes to move in there in the Spring.

The river for several days has been bank full, and many entertained fears that a freshet would take place. It is now falling.

There will be an election on the question of the division of Briarcreek township, at the usual place of holding township elections, on Thursday, March 4th, 1869.

Mr. James Cadman has on hand a lot of very fine Black Walnut extension tables of any size desired. They are by far the best we have ever seen. Go and see them.

The necessity of having news from the County Seat has induced the Berwick *Gazette* to secure a correspondent at this point. His letters are well written, pointed and *piquant*.

We keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of deeds, mortgages, cases, marriage certificates, notes of all kinds, summons, subpœnas, warrants, etc., etc. 4t.

We print in another column the list of jurors drawn for the adjourned Court beginning March 15th next. No other business will be transacted other than the trial of the prisoners under indictment.

For perfect satisfaction in Dry Goods Groceries, Glassware, Queensware and House Furnishing Goods, go to Miller & Wolf. Their stock is of endless variety and of the very latest and most beautiful styles.

Valuable Real Estate to be sold in Centre twp., at the Half-Way House, on Saturday, Feb. 27th, a farm, town lots in Centreville, limestone lot, etc. Let all attend. J. W. & Wm. Miller, agents for Peter Miller, deceased.

Many persons have asked us why we have not published the testimony in the recent Homicide case. We have refrained from doing so at the request of the Court as it might prejudice the minds of the people in favor of or against the prisoners yet to be tried.

One of the Royal Generals in Spain condemned a child only five years old to be shot as the son of a rebel. The child not understanding the situation, moved about, and by extraordinary luck was missed. The General then coolly threw it an orange, and while stooping to pick it up, a second volley stretched it dead.

In the cities a good price is paid for old paper. Some enterprising young man in this county could make a snug sum by establishing a depot here, and buying up the waste paper which is now destroyed or wasted for want of a market. He could connect himself with dealers in New York or Philadelphia, and realize a handsome percentage with little loss.

Serious Accident.—On Saturday last while Alfred Culp of Scott twp., was bringing a load of ore to town, just above Senator Buckalew's residence he attempted to mount one of his horses, but fell, and both wheels of the loaded wagon passed over him. He was found lying in the road by some of his neighbors, and carried home. His injuries are very severe.

The weather for some time past has been so pleasant, that the birds are returning, and vegetation has taken a start. We were surprised to find in our garden a few days ago several pansie's or *Johnny-jump-ups*, in full bloom. We doubt not there is much cold weather in reserve, however, and many of our fruit-trees may be injured by putting forth their buds prematurely.

Merit will obtain its own reward. We are glad to know that our friend Chemberlin has received such positive proofs of public approval. His clothing is everywhere acknowledged to be the most stylish, the most durable and the most comfortable to be found anywhere. The praise is well bestowed, and we trust that all our friends may give him a trial.

Fatal Accident.—It is with much regret we learn that on Thursday last while Elisha Albertson was fixing the cornice on the house of Mathias Appleman, Esq., at Rohrsburg, the scaffolding broke, and he was precipitated to the ground, crushing in the back part of his head. He died the next day. The incident has cast a feeling of gloom over the entire community in which he lived.

Acquittal of Donahoe.—As announced in our paper last week the jury acquitted Thomas Donahoe of the murder of Alexander W. Rea. The jury at first stood, we are informed four for conviction and eight for acquittal.

As soon as the verdict was announced Donahoe was again arrested *while yet in Court*, on the charge of attempting to rob Maj. Claude White near Pottsville. The Court ordered his release until he was out of Court, and upon his leaving he was again arrested and conveyed to Pottsville to answer the charge.

Dr. Edward Everett, formerly of Orangeville, we see by the following extract from the Lycoming *Standard*, is practicing by *wholesale*.

Triplets.—Mrs. Rachael A. Clark, wife of Wm. Clark, residing in Anthony township, Lycoming county, was on Tuesday last delivered of a female child and on Wednesday following had two male children! We suppose this could properly be denominated a case of triplets. Dr. Edward Everett, the attending physician of Linden, we learn was in attendance on the occasion, and we are pleased to hear that when last heard from the parties were in a tolerably favorable condition.

We have received the March number of the New Eclectic Magazine, and are pleased to see in the April number a consolidation of "*The Land we Love*" with it, Gen. D. H. Hill of Charlotte N. C. will be the Editor of the Military Department. It will no doubt be a change for producing good results, from the addition of the able writings of the former Magazine. Published by Trumbull & Murdoch 54 Lexington St. Baltimore @ $4.00 per year.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE

——A map of busy life,
—Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XCV.

GEN. FRED. W. LANDER.

In the beginning of 1862, while on duty in Gen. Banks' command on the Upper Potomac we were intimately associated with the command of General Lander, and I propose to give a few incidents in the life of that brave and remarkable man, gathered mainly from his own lips.

Of his public life previous to the late war, it is unnecessary for me to speak. Suffice it to know that his perseverance and indomitable courage long ago made him known to the American public.

In person he was tall and commanding, with a slight stoop in his shoulders. His deep-toned voice seemed formed to command, and the expression of his eyes denoted the force of the fires within. By his conduct in the field he had already acquired and deserved the name of "the American Murat." Though he had a strong reliance upon his own powers, he was not deaf to the opinions of others, and in many instances was guided by them; yet in the conception and execution of his plans, he was decidedly original. He had been a soldier "from a baby," as he expressed it.

The first place he distinguished himself during the late war was at Rich Mountain, where he held a position on Gen. M'Clellan's staff. For some time he besought his chief to give him the command of three or four regiments in order that he might attack the enemy. M'Clellan for a long time refused but finally gave him two regiments of new troops, one of them being under the command of his old friend, Col. Benham, a hero in the Mexican war. Gen. Lander, in a conversation, gave in substance the following account of the action.

For some distance the mountain was almost inaccessible, and the men had to pick their way over rocks, fallen trees and dense thickets. Lander got his men as close as possible to the enemy's entrenchments, and then commenced firing. For a time his troops stood it well but the unaccustomed sound of bullets whistling by their ears, the perilousness of their position, and the uncertainty of the enemy's strength, all conspired to make them timorous, and they began to fall back. At this crisis Lander placed himself at their head, and thus addressed them: "Boys why did you come here? Did you enlist to fight, or run? If you came to fight *blizzer away!*" It was necessary to get nearer the entrenchments. "Boys," said he, again addressing them, "we must get nearer; *follow me!*" He then dashed down the side of the mountain and mounting a high rock said, "Now, boys, you can get behind this rock and fire at the rascals."

In the meantime old Benham's regbegan to waver. Benham, perceiving this, called out, "Boys, it is getting warm here; let us take a smoke." He then coolly proceeded to draw from his pocket a pipe and tobacco, and after deliberately lighting it, re-formed his men into line of battle as well as the trees and ground would permit. After giving the command "Load," the regiment was advanced close to the enemy and the front rank was ordered to fire. After loading, he again advanced his regiment and ordered the rear rank to fire. By this means he advanced close to the enemy's entrenchments, and then gave the command for both ranks to fire, after which they fixed bayonets and drove the enemy from their position, thus winning the victory.

When M'Clellan took the command of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Lander followed him, and soon after had a Brigade given him under Gen. Stone. At the Edwards' Ferry engagement he had a few troops under him but they were ineffective because they were armed with Belgian rifles, which could not be fired. The Confederates on the opposite side numbered some 3000. Lander was fortunate enough to have one company of sharp-shooters. Concealing his useless force in a neighboring ravine, he posted his sharp-shooters and opened on the enemy. Every shot told. Finally the Confederates began to waver, when Lander brought out his entire force, apparently as reinforcements. This added to the confusion of his opponents, and caused them to retreat. They again appeared, strengthened to 5000 in number, and the same tactics were used, with a like result. At this time Lander received a ball in the calf of his leg, and the loss of blood soon after caused him to faint. Speaking of the action, he said, "I have defeated 3,000 men, and caused 5,000 to retreat, with one company.

Before his wounds had healed he asked to be returned to duty, and was placed in command of Kelly's Division. It was with many regrets he left his "darling brigade." His principal duty was to protect the opening of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. to Harper's Ferry. A man of less energy and determination would have been appalled at the almost insuperable obstacles in the way. On reaching Hancock, Md., he found our forces almost demoralized, and Stonewall Jackson threatening to shell the town. This at last he attempted, but the Parrott guns of our Battery not only saved the town, but drove the enemy from the opposite heights. He then telegraphed to Gen. McClellan a plan for annoying the enemy. It was as follows: To take all the horses in the vicinity, cavalry, artillery, and team horses included, and during the night to put several hundred men on the opposite side of the river, the men riding double. By attacking the enemy's rear with this force, he could either capture his wagon trains, or compel the foe to burn them in order to keep the supplies from falling into our hands. McClellan telegraphed back, that "he allowed no one to interfere with his plans." Lander felt this implied reprimand severely. "Well," he said, "I have done what I could for the people here, and would have ventured further had I been allowed. At least I am not sorry I proposed the plan. Gen. McClellan must have confidence in me, or he would not have sent me to command this important Division."

McClellan *had* confidence in him, as was shown in a special order issued by him March 3d 1862, announcing Lander's decease to the army, in which he said, "As a military leader he combined a spirit of the most daring enterprise with clearness of judgment in the adaptation of means to results. As a man his devotion to his country, his loyalty to affection and friendship, his sympathy with suffering, and his indignation at cruelty and wrong, constituted him a representative of true chivalry."

The public are aware how soon he brought order out of chaos in his command—what a spirit he infused into his troops—and how rapidly he proceeded with the B. & O. R. R. the grand object of his Division. His dash and courage were undoubted. Learning that a confederate force of 4000 men was encamped at Bloomery Gap, he made a march, with an inferior force, of forty-three miles, through a deep snow, without rest, and with scanty sustenance, and succeeded in surprising the enemy, capturing seventeen officers and fifty privates. When nearing the, camp he dashed forward with one aid, and before his support arrived had taken prisoner the Confederate commander and his staff.

The Secretary of War in a letter of thanks written by direction of President Lincoln, said: "You show how much can be done, in the worst weather and the worst roads, by a spirited officer, at the head of a small force of brave men, unwilling to waste life in camp when the enemies of their country are within reach."

His care of the men under his command was remarkable. One instance will illustrate this. A private soldier in one of the hospitals wrote to him complaining of ill treatment, and demanded his discharge on the ground that he was blind in one eye, and was fast losing sight out of the other. Lander at once sent for the Brigade Surgeon ascertained the facts, and had summary justice done the man.

He was guilty of intemperate swearing, but it was done with so much earnestness, that instead of a sin it seemed like a necessary adjunct to the language. It was also reported that he was very intemperate, and had several fits of *delirium tremens*. This I do not believe. Doubtless his eccentricity impressed many with the belief that he was intoxicated.

He had no idea of fear. "Fear," said he, "is the feeling a young man has, when he first enters a ball-room or engages in a battle; but to try a man's soul let him engage in a duel, with a stalwart, six foot back-woodsman, in a dark room, with bowie knives, where the result is certain death to one party or the other."

He has been engaged in some such duels. The reader may remember that he was Congressman Potter's second in the projected duel between him and Roger A. Pryor. The latter refused to fight because the weapons named were *bowie-knives!* Lander afterwards offered to fight him with any kind of weapons, at any time and place Pryor might name.

It was useless to remonstrate with him against risking his life. On assuming command, he remarked, "we are fighting for our existence; many of us for our graves. As for me, the object for which I came here, must be accomplished, or I will perish in the endeavor. My whole life will be staked for that one purpose. If I perish, so be it; *I die a soldier.*"

He died at Pawpaw, Va., March 2d, 1862, of congestion of the brain, while preparing an expedition against the enemy. He was married to the celebrated actress Julia Davenport, who, since her return to the stage has rivaled Ristori as a tragedienne. Quien Sabe?

Heavy Failure.—We have known for a week or more, of the failure of Mr. Peter M. Traugh, an extensive miller, farmer and tanner, near this place, but for prudential reasons have not given publicity to the facts. We notice, however, an account of his failure in the Scranton Morning *Republican* of Thursday of this week, wherein it is stated that his liabilities amount to over $40,000. That paper says, he left his home some two weeks since, carrying with him, according to rumor, $16,000, and his present whereabouts are not known. The claims against him range from $100 to $5,000, and are principally among the farmers and business men in and around Berwick. It appears that Mr. Traugh has been doing a very unsafe business for some time, buying grain and giving his paper for it, and selling it, or making flour and selling that, at a sacrifice; his great desire appearing to be to secure money regardless of the effect it might have on his business. We hear one rumor of his having sold one hundred barrels of flour in this city very low, and another of his having sold grain at a sacrifice of ten to thirty cents on a bushel from what his paper called for. He has been what every one around Berwick thought a very successful business man, his credit never before, we believe, being questioned, as is evidenced by the numerous claims farmers have against him for grain, they preferring to let the money stand at interest.

He has property worth probably $30,000, and we understand that he made an assignment of it to be used in adjusting the claims.—*Berwick Gazette.*

State Temperance Convention.—A general desire having been expressed, by the friends of Temperance, for a State Temperance Convention, a call has been issued for such a Convention by the leading temperance men of the State. The Convention will meet at the Court House in Harrisburg on Tuesday the 23d day of February, 1869. All Churches, Sunday Schools, Colleges, Divisions of Sons of Temperance, Lodges of Good Templars, and all Temperance Societies of whatever name are requested to send their ablest and best men and women as delegates to the Convention. Arrangements have been, and will be made with all the principal railroads in the State, for free return tickets, or half fare excursion tickets, to all who attend the Convention.

Unlucky Days.—The peculiar phase of superstition which has regard to lucky or unlucky, good or evil days, is to be found in all ages and climes wherever the mystery-man of a tribe, or the sacerdotal caste of a nation, has acquired rule or authority over the minds of the people. All over the world, and especially among the nations of the East, are to be found traces of this almost universal worship of Luck. The following is said to be a list of unlucky days for this year:

February—6th, 7th and 13th.
March—1st, 6th and 8th.
April—6th and 11th.
May—5th, 6th and 7th.
June—7th and 15th,
July—5th and 19th.
August—15th and 19th,
September—6th and 7th.
October—6th.
November—15th and 16th.
December—15th. 16th and 17th.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA,

FROM

JANUARY 1st 1868 TO JANUARY 1st 1869.

The Auditors elected to settle and adjust the public accounts of Columbia county, respectfully beg leave to report that they have examined the same from the first day of January A. D. 1868 to the first day of January A. D. 1869, and respectfully lay before the Hon. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of said county, the following statement and report, agreeably to the 22nd Section of the Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth passed the fourth day of April A. D. 1804:

DR.

Jan. 8	To amount outstanding for 1867 and previous year.		$ 6280 55
" "	" Cash received of John J. Stiles late Treasurer per Auditors report.		3408 75
Feb. 12	" Cash of F. Fleming for brick from C. House.		1 00
Mar. 27	" " Lewis Yetter for an estray sold by Jos. Bresch in Catawissa twp.		9 70
Apr. 19	" Cash of Geo. Evans of Briarcreek twp. for Keeping C. House lath		50 00
May 28	" Cash of John F. Fowler for bridge plank sold		5 00
June 8	" Amount of county tax assessed for 1868		21202 50
Aug. "	" Amount of county tax on Seated and Unseated land Returns	729 87	
"	" Amount on Road tax	1772 05	
"	" " School "	1181 32	
"	" " Poor "	1580 92	
"	" " Bounty "	1094 55	
Sept. 7	" Cash of D. Savage for bridge lumber sold	5 05	
Oct. 2	" Cash of L. Shoemaker for C. House lumber.	1 80	
" 16	" Cash of Geo. Evans & Creek for keeping C. Suit	125 00	
" 22	" Cash of J. R. Grout for Court House brick sold	18 75	
" 28	" Cash of Geo. Berkewick for C. House lumber sold	4 65	
" 31	" Cash of M. F. Eyerly C. House mortar sold	2 00	
Nov. 10	" Cash of P. Unangst for " lumber for L. Church	12 45	
Dec. 11	" Cash of Jno. Sterner 2 loads hair from C. House.	1 00	
" "	" Cash of T. J. Morris old bridge plank	1 50	
" 19	" Cash of J. C. Rutter for C. House lumber plank	13 26	
" "	" Cash of U. S. & U. S. land tax since Aug. last	31 98	
" "	" Cash paid Assessors for assessing dog tax for 1868	48 00	
" "	" Cash of C. G. Barkley inst. on note $55 for 2 years	4 20	
" 28	" E. Barton for 1 bbl. lime and one bbl. calcine plaster from C. House	21 80	
" "	" Cash of Wm. Neal for C. House Mortar &c	25 60	
" 30	" Cash of M. Millard Sheff. Jail expenses from G. Dowen	6 00	
" 31	" Cash of H. C. Hower for 2,000 C. House lath	7 50	
" "	" Cash of J. H. Harman for lot of second hand lumber used for repairing the double Bridge below Bloom	32 55	
"	" Cash of Sundry day nos. for the year 1868	214 14	
"	" Cash of outstanding balance	57 14	
"	" Cash of Sundry taxes	859 61	
		41346 91	

CR.

By Amount outstanding and uncollected.		8291 00	
" "	Exonerations allowed collectors	398 17	
" "	Comm'rs allowed collectors	723 44	
" "	Tax refunded to M. C. Keller collector Orange twp. 1864	1 27	
" "	County orders redeemed.	28534 58	
" "	Commission to Treas. on $28, 456 02 at 4 per cent	938 24	
" "	Ballance due	1692 67	
		41346 91	

JACOB YOHE Jr. Treasurer of Columbia county in Acct. with Tax on dogs,

DR.

To amount outstanding for 1867 and previous years	576 86	
" " Assessed for the year 1868	1500 50	
	$2076 86	

CR.

By amount outstanding and uncollected for 1868 and previous years	849 97	
" " Exonerations allowed collectors	80 50	
" " Commission allowed co'rs	51 71	
" " Sheep orders redeemed	625 51	
" " Cash paid assessors for assg. dog tax	48 00	
" " Treas. Com. on 625 50	31 28	
	1676 96	

Statement Showing the amount of county and dog Tax assessed for 1868, in each District in the county with the names of the collectors and the balance due from each.

District	*Collectors names*	*Co. Ass'ed*	*Co. due.*
Bloom	J. H. Furman	1575 67	1552 22
Benton	Samuel Appleman	618 82	453 82
B. Creek	John H. Smith	1039 15	332 15
Beaver	Allen Mann	552 37	181 62
Berwick Bor	James Jacoby	583 88	72 93
Catawissa	John V. Bodine	1140 58	192 59
Centre	H. D. Knorr	1203 80	214 14
Conyngham	D. T. M'Kinnan	1877 42	410 14
Centralia Bor	Pat. Killeen	608 09	216 32
Franklin	Jacob Knittle	559 98	196 46
F. Creek	Thos. J. Hutchison	891 57	250 21
Greenwood	Jacob S. Evans	1168 95	259 84
Hemlock	Isaac Leidy	892 12	387 38
Jackson	Michael Remly	223 86	35 18
Locust	Christian Small	957 55	444 47
Maine	D. B. Federoff	541 99	194 24
Madison	James Kisner	959 55	204 87
Montour	P. J. Heimbach	806 98	402 14
Mt Pleasant	Thos. J. Wellver	622 14	80 69
Mifflin	P. J. Lantz	985 91	236 56
Orange	Reuben Bellas	636 25	544 75
Pine	Jacob Long	266 29	
R. Creek	N. Driesbach	574 55	278 01
Sugar Loaf	J. R. Fritz	248 62	115 12
Scott	J. Terwilliger	1382 25	476 82
		$23416 64	$7201 45
Deduct 10 days assessment of 1868		214 14	
Tax assessed for 1868		$23202 50	

District	*Collectors names*	*Dog Ass'd*	*Dog due*
Bloom	J. H. Furman	80 00	20 00
Benton	Samuel Appleman	59 59	59 5.
B. Creek	John H. Smith	61 50	31 50
Beaver	Allen Mann	61 00	59 00
Berwick Bor	James Jacoby	23 50	23 50
Catawissa	John V. Bodine	69 50	14 50
Centre	H. D. Knorr	64 50	24 00
Conyngham	D. T. M'Kinnan	58 00	14 00
Centralia	Bor. Pat. Killeen	9 00	9 00
Franklin	Jacob Knittle	70 50	
F. Creek	Thos. J. Hutchison	65 00	38 50
Greenwood	Jacob S. Evans	80 50	52 00
Hemlock	Isaac Leidy	49 50	19 50
Jackson	Michael Remly	31 00	9 00
Locust	Christian Small	116 50	76 50
Maine	D. B. Federoff	54 50	34 50
Madison	James Kisner	61 00	24 00
Montour	P. J. Heimbach	41 00	23 00
Mt. Pleasant	Thos. J. Wellver	45 00	15 00
Mifflin	P. J. Lantz	68 00	38 00
Orange	Reuben Bellas	43 50	29 50
Pine	Jacob Long	41 00	
R. Creek	N. Driesbach	59 50	36 50
Sugar Loaf	J. R. Fritz	51 00	21 00
Scott	J. Terwilliger	36 00	24 00
		1330 50	639 91

The following is the amount of County and dog tax due for 1867 and previous years.

		Co due.	*Dog due.*
Sugarloaf 1861	John W. Kile	116 16	24 00
Fishingcreek 1864	John Sutton	5 58	5 00
Madison 1865	Jacob Beckitel	6 50	6 50
Beaver 1866	John Hinderlider	57 30	
Benton "	Samuel Appleman	115 47	8 70
Centralia "	Wm. H. Reinbold	41 46	5 40
Conyngham 1867	"	24 02	
Hemlock "	Hugh A. Hartman	45 15	20 50
Madison "	Jacob Beckitel	474 30	19 50
Catawissa 1867	P. G. Campbell	353 78	11 50
F. Creek "	Joseph Coleman	19 12	14 00
Hemlock "	Daniel Neyhart	47 52	6 00
		$1012 97	$211 00
Due from 1868		7201 45	6910 91
		$8214 42	$7121 91

EXPENDITURES.

AUDITORS' AND CLERK'S PAY.

By amount paid auditors and Clerk	$56 00
" " " C. W. Miller auditing Prothonotary and Register's account	15 00
	$71 00

ASSESSOR'S PAY.

Boaringcreek	township	15 35
Jackson	"	15 25
Sugarloaf	"	21 25
Fishingcreek	"	18 75
Benton	"	18 00
Montour	"	15 25
Hemlock	"	25 25
Scott	"	24 75
Greenwood	"	18 75
Mt. Pleasant	"	18 00
Centre	"	18 25
Franklin	"	22 25
Catawissa	"	24 75
Orange	"	24 00
Madison	"	24 00
Maine	"	24 00
Conyngham	"	18 00
Beaver	"	24 00
Bloom	"	24 00
Centralia	Bor.	15 00
Locust	"	18 00
Mifflin	"	24 00
Briarcreek	"	18 00
Berwick	Bor.	15 00
		$547 50

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

By amount bal paid Peter Swank on County line between Columbia and Montour	$50 00
By amt. paid Geo. W. West, superintending the work of the above bridge	25 00
By amt. paid Wm. A. Kile, bridge in Sugarloaf	520 00
By amt. paid Daniel M'Henry bridge in Fishingcreek	210 50
	$1305 50

BRIDGE REPAIRS.

By amt. paid L. A. German, for Lumber " " " Jonas Fahringer repairs	74 05
Exter furnace bridge	202 80
By amt. paid Philip Hartman plank lumber and repairs	320 84
By amt. paid David Savage lumber iron, and labor	1277 77
By amt. paid Wm. R. Demott for plank " " " Rudolph Shuman repair at Mainville	45 20
By amt. paid J. W. Eck plank and repair at Briarcreek	13 87
By amt. paid C. K. White plank for bridge	12 40
" " " Sundry persons	55 00
	61 82
	$2457 68

BLANK BOOKS.

By amt. paid for blank deed books for Recorder and Assrs. books to Auditors and Sheep order books	137 50

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

By amt. paid for repairs in and about the Jail during the year	210 56

CLEANING COURT HOUSE.

By amt. paid Sundry persons for cleaning Court House during year	38 00

COMMISSIONER'S ATTORNEY.

By amt. paid E. H. Little Attorney	75 00

COURT CRIER.

By amt. paid Moses Coffman Crier for the year	57 50

CONSTABLE RETURN.

By amount paid the several Constables during the year	239 16

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

By amount paid Sundry persons	30 45

COMMISSIONERS AND CLERK.	
By amt. paid John F. Fowler " " " for expenses in holding appeals in the county	376 00 21 00
By amt. paid Montgomery Cole " " " for expenses incurred in holding appeals through county	324 00 33 10
By amt. paid David Yeager " " " expenses holding appeals	262 00 15 00
By amt. paid Wm. G. Quick " " Wm. Krickbaum Clerk to Coms.	59 00 650 00
	$1711 00
COURT HOUSE EXTENSION.	
By amt. paid J. Bloom for brick at kiln " " Sundry persons for casting and iron at vaults and for window weights	1035 00 721 80
By amt. paid Wolf & Barton for carpenter work and material furnished	1312 22
By amt. paid Leidy & Fegly carpenter work	129 75
By amt. paid for vault doors and windows and putting them in	574 19
By amt. paid M. Wagner for Shicksshinny stone	188 00
By amt. paid M. Coffman for cellar and yard wall stone	286 00
By amt. paid Moyer & Samuels for dressing Shicksshinny stone and sharpening picks	121 20
By amt. paid Sundry persons for digging cellar and putting up cellar wall	291 62
By amt. paid Sundry persons for putting up brick work, taking down gable end of old house &c	478 66
By amt. paid Sundry persons for sand and water and hauling brick sand and stone from depot	789 94
By amt. paid Sundry persons plastering C. House making mortar &c	574 16
By amt. paid Sundry persons for lumber nails and material for C. House	769 52
By amt. paid Sundry persons for labor about C. House, putting up wall at yard, hauling dirt &c	1210 79
By amt. paid Sundry persons for lime hairetty lime and caleine plaster	353 00
By amt. paid Moyer & Bros. and Hodershot for pellets oil putty &c	251 08
By amt. paid A. M. Hagenbuch for roofing " " A. Terwilliger for painting C. House	184 81 253 50
By amt. paid Jacob Metz for spouting C. House	158 92
By amt. paid J. R. Grout on account of general superintendence of C. House extension	60 91
	450 00
	$8092 28
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	
By am't paid M. M. Traugh. " " E. R. Ikeler.	$125 00 10 00
	$135 00
ELECTION EXPENSES.	
By am't paid sundry persons, spring elections,	$404 20
" am't paid general elections.	495 75
" " Presidential election.	326 95
	$1226 90
FUEL.	
" am't paid sundry persons for coal for Court House and jail.	109 18
FOX AND WILD CAT SCALPS.	
" am't paid sundry persons	$108 00
INQUESTS.	
" am't paid Lewis Yetter on the body of A. Stoker of Catawissa.	$10 62
" am't paid J. B. Harman, on body of E. McHenry, Fishingcreek.	10 62
" am't paid Lewis Yetter, on the body of Joseph Shay, Catawissa.	10 87
" am't paid James Kearly, on body of A. W. Ben, Centralia Borough.	10 12
" am't paid W. M. Hongland, on body of Wm. Jones, Conyngham.	10 12
	$52 35
INSURANCE.	
" am't paid Lycoming Insurance Com. " " York " "	$39 26 111 69
	$150 95
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.	
" am't paid Schuylkill county for boarding three prisoners.	$33 75
" am't paid Shultz and Masteller for the arrest of Ammonius Seybert, reward.	100 00
" am't paid James Kealy for transcripts in the Centralia police suits,	9 60
" am't paid sundry persons incidental expenses about house.	34 20
" am't paid W. F. Murphy & Sons for hoppies and hand cuffs for jail.	15 25
	$192 80
JURORS' WAGES AND MILEAGE.	
" am't paid Jurors during the year 1868,	$2262 63
JURY COMMISSIONERS.	
" am't paid Elisha Hayman, " " Thos. J. Wellver.	$ 18 52 17 96
	$36 48
MEDICAL SERVICE.	
" am't paid Dr. J. C. Rutter, attendance on prisoners.	$14 00
PROTHONATARY.	
" am't paid Jesse Coleman, Prothonat'y.	$42 15
POSTAGE.	
" am't paid J. B. Pursell, P. M.	$8 00
PRINTING.	
" am't paid W. H. Jacoby, printing. Poor House election law.	$102 00 166 50
" am't paid J. S. Sanders, printing. Poor House election law.	$102 00 79 00
" am't paid P. John, printing. Poor House election law.	4 25 59 00
" am't paid C. B. Brockway, printing. " " "	$162 40 59 00
Poor House election law.	$674 15
PENITENTIARY.	
" am't paid U. S. Penitentiary, supporting convicts.	$74 40
" am't paid State Lunatic Hospital for the support of Catharine Sull.	168 80 39 00
	$278 70
ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWS.	
" am't paid sundry persons as viewers.	$222 00
ROAD DAMAGES.	
" am't paid W. B. Frens, Briarcreek twp.	$40 00
" am't paid Samuel Knowlton, Bloom twp., 4th street.	200 00
" " Lewis Evans, Bloom, 5th street,	50 00
" am't paid Mrs. Stucker, Fishingcreek,	75 00
" " E. R. Ikeler Bloom, Sack's st.	150 00
" " A. Hendershott " "	250 00
" " John Appleman, Hemlock.	1250 00
" " Albert Hunter, Pine twp.	180 00
" " I Hegenbach, Bloom, 5th st.	100 00
" " C. J. Waller, " "	100 00
" " Frederick Beagle, Mt. Pleasant twp.	75 00
" am't paid S. and H. Fornwald, Bloom, 4th street,	800 00
" am't paid Samuel Jacoby, Bloom, " " Wm. T. Marshall, Hemlock,	150 00 90 00
" " Cyrus Ikeler, Hemlock,	25 00
" " Wm. Morgan, Bloom, 5th st.	50 00
" " E. R. Ikeler, 5th St. Bloom, Esq'rs., and sundry persons for expenses incurred in reinstatements on road damage in Centre, Bloom and Briarcreek township.	50 50
	$3395 50
SHERIFF'S BILL.	
" am't paid M. Millard for boarding prisoners during the year.	$702 12
" am't paid M. Millard for conveying D. Snyder and Wm. Beaver to E. S. Penitentiary, and Thomas Doebler to House of Refuge.	180 00
" am't paid M. Millard for conveying George Renner to House of Refuge.	70 00
	$1042 12
SHEEP DAMAGE.	
" Bloom township.	17 00
" Briarcreek "	100 00
" Beaver "	15 00
" Benton "	47 50
" Centre "	22 50
" Franklin "	23 50
" Fishingcreek "	53 00
" Greenwood "	146 00
" Hemberg "	60 00
" Locust "	24 00
" Mt. Pleasant "	22 50
" Mifflin, "	7 00
" Maine "	7 00
" Montour "	14 00
" Madison "	95 50
" Orange "	44 00
" Sugarloaf "	14 00
" Roaringcreek "	46 00
	$801 50
TIPSTAVES.	
" am't paid to the several courts.	$46 50
TEACHER'S COUNTY INSTITUTE.	
" am't paid C. G. Barkley, County Superintendent, as per b ill rendered for same	$150 00
REGISTRATION LAW.	
" am't paid assessors and for blanks.	$30 50
STATIONERY.	
" am't paid for paper &c. for court,	50 23
STATE ROADS.	
" am't paid John J. Stiles, view in Columbia and Lancaster counties.	40 61
TAXES REFUNDED.	
" am't of road, school, poor and bounty taxes refunded in the several townships, and redemption refunded.	$567 36
" am't of County orders issued in 1868,	3271 85
" " Sheep orders issued in 1868.	80 20
" Whole am't of orders issued in 1868.	$3920 10
" deduct am't taxes refunded to twps.	567 36
" am't sheep orders issued	80 20
	3585 54
Expenses for the year. 1868	$5804 09

STATEMENT OF DOG TAX.

" am't S. orders redeemed for 1867.	$ 97 50
" " 1868.	879 25
Total unredeemed for 1867 & 1868	$1242 75
Deduct tax uncollected	853 91
Excess of Sheep patnage over said fund for said years	$ 402 78

STATEMENT OF COUNTY ORDERS.

Amount issued for the year 1868	3171 85
" redeemed 1868	2931 28
Deduct old orders redeemed	41 66
Gives am't new orders redeemed	2220 62
Deduct new orders redeemed from am't issued in 68: gives am't new orders unredeemed	$2889 23
Add am't unredeemed for 1867 & Review order	12 00
Total unredeemed for 1867 & 1868	$2892 23

We the undersigned auditors of Columbia county being duly elected to adjust and settle the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners do hereby certify that we met at the office of the Commissioners in Bloomsburg, and carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the same from the 1st of Jan. A. D. 1868, 1st of January and find them correct as set forth in the foregoing statement and we find a balance due Columbia county of one thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-seven cents, ($1692 67) from Jacob Yohe Jr. Treasurer of said county.

Given under our hands this sixth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

John P. Hanson, } County
Jacob Harris, } Auditors.
A. J. Albertson, }

Attest Wm. Krickbaum, Clerk.

We the undersigned, Commissioners of Columbia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the accounts of the said county for the year 1868.

MONTGOMERY COLE, } Comm'rs.
DAVID YEAGER, }
WILLIAM G. QUICK, }

Attest WM. KRICKBAUM, Clk.

MERCHANDISE.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHION

Farmer's Department.

CARE OF HARNESS.—One little club held a summer meeting during one of the late rainy evenings. The subject of conversation was the Care of Harness, and the following is the spirit of it:

That is a very bad policy, for all but the saddler, to keep gears in or near the horse stable. One of the members who had dabbled in chemistry, showed that ammonia is very injurious to leather, especially when it contains a large amount of grease; hence, gears which are allowed to remain in the stable are always more or less injured by the ammonia which constantly arises from the manure; but this injury is in proportion to the amount of cleanliness which is observed in the stable. Of all kinds, those in which horses or sheep are kept are most injurious, because of the volatile nature of the manure. If cow stables are kept clean (as they should for other reasons be) the injury to gears kept in them will be but slight. The best plan is to have a small, dry room on purpose; such a room can, with a few boards and nails, soon be made, and the saving in the harness will soon repay the trouble.

One of the members exhibited a piece of calfskin which he had used as a case for his hartshorn (liquid ammonia) bottle for five days; the leather was so corroded that it might be picked to pieces with the fingers without any difficulty. Whether any of the members were wiser for the discussion or not I will not state, but I notice two new harness rooms which have been constructed, and one of them is on Englenshire farm; not because there was not one there before, but because the first one was too near the barnyard and nearly over a well. I do not think that there is one member of the club who has not been benefited by the discussions which have already taken place, and in order to receive this benefit some of them ride three miles.

When the subject of oiling or greasing harness was brought up, there were several plans given. The plan was to separate the harness into the smallest possible pieces, and, if heavy harness, wash each piece well in castile soap and water until cleaned of all outside grease and dirt; the pieces then to be laid on a board or table, and neat's foot or tanner's oil applied with a brush, generally using from half a pint to a pint of oil to a pair of heavy farm harness; to clean carriage harness, only the dirty parts should be washed and then greased before. If you wish to give the gears a black appearance, at the expense of clean hands, a small portion of lampblack may be mixed with the oil before applying it to the leather. One member recommended a solution of copperas made very weak as a blackener, but this was vetoed by a vote of fourteen to five, as being injurious to the leather.

All agreed that neat's foot oil was the best substance for making and keeping leather pliable.

Another plan proposed and practiced by one of the members was to grease the gears as in the former plan, and then after they had partially dried in, to give them a coat of varnish made by dissolving shellac in alcohol. The rule given for making this varnish was to place the shellac in a bottle, and pour in *good* alcohol until the shellack is covered, then add a small lump of camphor, and cork up the bottle; in a few days, if the alcohol is good, the shellac will be dissolved, and after a good shake and the addition of one-third more alcohol, the varnish is ready for use. It should be put on with a common paint brush. Enough varnish for a set of common carriage harness would cost about ten cents. Gears so treated remain pliable for a long time, for the varnish will turn the water; the member who practiced it said that his heavy harness required greasing but once a year.

This plan cannot be practiced where the gears are kept in the stable, as the ammonia will soon destroy the varnish. The varnish if made of good materials, will dry in two hours at the farthest.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

LEAKS OF THE FARM.—To feed nubbins of corn or dry ground feed to cattle; because it is not properly chewed, as intended by Nature, and as it is necessary to be entirely digested.

To feed cattle in stacks, because they waste more than they eat.

To allow cattle to roam at will all over the country or the farm; because they trample and injure valuable grass-lands or grain-crops. Keep them at home, soil them, and have warm stables; you will save food and economize feed.

To allow hay to lie late in the evening. It is better to neglect your corn to secure your hay early.

To burn valuable timber for fuel, at present prices of timber.

To let untilled land lie waste and unused when it would be quite easy to devote it to the production of trees for the purpose of building. The wood-fuel any farmer uses each winter would be worth in money sufficient to purchase coal for two years.

To let cattle out of the stable on cold days after eating dry feed and be sent off to fill themselves with ice-water and get a chill, or stand huddled up in some fence corner the greater part of the day.

To cultivate any more land than can be thoroughly taken care of and well manured.

If every farmer will look long and hard enough, he will find more leaks than he is aware of.

IN a paper before the New castle Farmers' Club, Mr. Thockley said: A few things strike me which ought always to be remembered in the management of cattle: First; never buy a bad bred beast. Secondly; buy them cheap and they are half sold. Third; feed them on the best food. Fourth; give them their food regularly, and let it be clean and wholesome. Fifth; keep them warm and comfortable. And lastly; sell as soon as they are good beef, as that is the time the farmer gets most profit out of them.

A correspondent of the *American Farmers' Magazine* helped to build a corn crib in Vermont fifty-five years ago, which is still in good order, and in which no rat or mouse was ever known to be. It is set on stone pillars, two feet high, each capped by a broad, flat stone, smooth on the underside.

CABBAGE JELLY.—Boil Cabbage in the usual way, and squeeze it in a colander till perfectly dry; then chop small; add a little butter, pepper and salt; press the whole very closely into an earthenware mould, and bake one hour either in a side oven or in front of the fire. When done turn it out.

For the Young Folks.

The Good Woman.

(Concluded.)

Madam Tu-tu could not sufficiently admire so grand a resolution; she promised to assist her in every way in her power; but that she found herself limited in this instance, in consequence of the fault which they had committed. The Good Woman took leave of her, and would not acquaint Mirtis or the Prince with her design, for fear of affecting them and weakening her own determination. She set out with the partridge flying by her side; and as they passed the iron oak, the partridge snatched with her beak a little moss from its trunk, and placed it in the hands of the Good Woman. "When you are in the greatest peril which can befal you," said she to her, "throw this moss at the feet of the King." The Good Woman treasured up these words, and hardly had she advanced six steps when she was seized by some of the wicked King's soldiers, whom he always kept in readiness on the outskirts of the domain of Madam Tu-tu. They led her before him. "I have thee at last wicked creature!" said he; "I will put thee to death by the most cruel torture!" "I came but for that purpose," replied she, "and thou mayest exercise thy cruelty as thou wilt on me, only spare my children, who are so young and incapable of having offended thee. I offer thee my life for theirs." All who heard these words were filled with pity at her magnanimity; the King alone was unmoved. The Queen, who was present, shed a torrent of tears. The King was so indignant with her that he would have killed her, if her attendants had not placed themselves between them. She fled, uttering piercing cries.

The barbarous King caused the Good Woman to be shut up, ordering them to feed her well, in order to render approaching death more frightful to her. He commanded them to fill a pit with snakes, vipers, and serpents, promising himself the pleasure of precipitating the Good Woman into it. What a horrible mode of execution! It makes one shudder to think of it!

The officers of this unjust Prince obeyed him with regret; and when they had fulfilled this frightful order, the King came to the spot. They were about to bind the Good Woman, when she begged them not to do so, assuring them that she had sufficient courage to meet death with her hands free; and feeling she had no time to lose, she approached the King, and threw the moss at his feet. He was at that moment close to the frightful gulf, and stepping forward to inspect it again with pleasure, his feet slipped on the moss, and he fell in. Hardly had he reached the bottom of the pit, when the sanguinary reptiles darted upon him, and stung him to death, and the Good Woman, at the same instant, found herself in company with her dear partridge in the House of Roses.

Whilst these things were happening, Finfin and Lirette were almost dead with misery in their fearful prison; their innocent affection alone kept them alive. They were saying very sad and very affecting things to each other, when they perceived on a sudden the doors of their dungeon open and admit Mirtis, the handsome Prince, and Madam Tu-tu, who threw themselves on their necks, and who, though speaking all at once, failed not, in the midst of this joyful confusion, to announce the death of the King. "He was your father, Finfin, as well as that of the Prince," said Madam Tu-tu; "but he was unnatural and tyrannical, and would a hundred times have put the Queen, your dear mother, to death. Let us go to seek her." They did so. Her amiable nature made her feel some regret at the death of the King, her husband. Finfin and the Prince also paid all decent respect to his memory. Finfin was acknowledged King, and Mirtis and Lirette Princesses. They went all together to the House of Roses, to see the generous Good Woman, who thought she should die of joy in embracing them. They all acknowledged that they owed their lives to her, and more than their lives, as they were indebted to her for their happiness also.

From that moment they considered themselves perfectly happy. The marriages were celebrated with great pomp. King Finfin espoused the Princess Lirette, and Mirtis the Prince. When these splendid nuptials were over, the Good Woman asked permission to retire to the House of Roses. They were very unwilling to consent to this, but yielded to her sincere wish. The widowed Queen also desired to pass the rest of her life with the Good Woman, and the partridge and the fawn did likewise. They were quite disgusted with the world, and found tranquillity in that charming retreat. Madam Tu-tu often went to visit them, as did the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess.

Happy those who can imitate the actions of the Good Woman. Such grandeur of soul must ever meet due reward. Little do they fear being wrecked on the shoals of Fortune, who can give up all with so much courage. Discretion, Sense, Virtue—what may not mortals owe to you, their truest friends in need.

A CLERICAL ANECDOTE.—The Rev. Samuel Clawson a Methodist preacher of eccentric manners, sometimes called the wild man, was very popular in Western Virginia, some twenty years ago. He was cross-eyed and wiry made, and very dark-skinned for a white man. At times he was surprisingly eloquent, always excitable, and occasionally extravagant. He once accompanied a brother minister, Rev. Mr. R., a prominent pastor, in a visit to a colored church. Mr. R., gave the colored preacher the hint, and of course Clawson was invited to preach. He did so, and during the sermon set the impulsive Africans to shouting all over the house. This, in turn, set Clawson to extravagant words and actions, and he leaped out of the pulpit like a deer, and began to take the hands of the colored brethren, and mix in quite happily. He wept for joy. Then, pressing through the crowd, he found brother R., and, sitting down beside him, he threw his arm around his neck, and with tears streaming down his cheeks, he said: "Brother R., I almost wish I had been born a negro. These folks have more religion than we have." "Well, well," said brother R., "you come so near it that you needn't cry about it!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROSPECTUS. **"THE AGE," for 1869.** CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS. *A Daily and Weekly Democratic Journal in Philadelphia! Improvements in every Department, Political, Literary, Commercial, Financial, and Agricultural.*

The publishers of *The Age* beg to call the attention of the Democratic and Conservative masses to the Daily and Weekly issue of their popular Journal. The general dissemination of sound political information must result in great good to the Democratic party. *Wherever Radicalism sends its poison, let us be prompt in furnishing the antidote!*

We have just finished an exciting political struggle, and the Democratic party, victorious and undismayed, is now ready to begin the fight again, and to fight on until victory crowns our efforts.

One of the most powerful energies in securing victory is the Democratic press of the country, and every man who can afford to subscribe for a Democratic newspaper should at once do so.

THE DAILY AGE

Will continue to be in the future what it was in the past—the earnest defender of the Union and the Constitution—the bold and fearless advocate of Democratic principles—and the constant and unyielding foe of Radicalism in every form that it presents itself to the people. It will contain the latest news from all parts of the world. Discussions of all subjects of general interest and importance; editorial comments on government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions of the day, and will have all the characteristics of a live, leading, progressive journal.

THE WEEKLY AGE

Will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and will contain a large quantity of original, political, literary, agricultural, and miscellaneous matter, making it in all respects a first-class family journal, as well for the politician as the general reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One copy, one year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.50; for any less period at the rate of one Dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Daily, thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar and twenty cents per annum, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.

One copy one year, $2; five copies, one year, $9; ten copies, one year, $17.50; twenty copies, one year, $33. Postage on the weekly, five cents per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, to be pre-paid at the office of delivery.

In order to place the weekly within the reach of all, the publishers present the following extraordinary low

CLUB RATES.

One Hundred copies, one year, all addressed to one person $100.00

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club—additional copies at the same price.

Seventy-five copies, one year, all addressed to one person $84.00

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club-additional copies at the same price.

Fifty copies, one year, all addressed to one person $62.50

One copy extra to the getter up of the club—additional copies at the same price.

Forty copies, one year all addressed to one person $52.00

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club—additional copies at the same price.

Thirty copies, one year, all addressed to one person $42.00

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club—additional copies at the same price.

Twenty copies, one year, all addressed to one person $30.00

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club—additional copies at the same price.

Ten copies, one year, all addressed to one person $16.50

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club—additional copies at the same price.

Five copies, one year, all addressed to one person $8.50

These prices, which are cash invariably in advance, apply only to yearly subscribers, and the papers must, in every case without exception, be sent to one person, and not addressed severally to the members of the club. It will be observed that our offer of an extra copy to the getter up of a club, refers only to a club of ten or more.

☞ The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Drafts on Philadelphia, or Post-office Orders, payable to the order of the Publishers, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. All who send money by Express must pre-pay Express charges. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis on application at this office. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates.

WELSH & ROBB.
14 and 16 South Seventh street,
Philadelphia.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for he same, is sure to insure a sale.

J. H. MAIZE'S

MAMMOTH GROCERY,

SHIVES' BLOCK, MAIN ST., BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A large assortment of fancy

GROCERIES

constantly on hand, Cranberries, Seedless Raisins Valentin Raisins, English Currants, Citron, Macaroni, Canned fruits, Oils and Mackeral, Extra family flour, buck wheat flour, corn meal, feed and provisions of all kind, tobacco and segars. Cash paid for butter and eggs. Goods delivered to all parts of the town. Jan. 1, '68

A FARM FOR SALE.

Will be sold at private sale a valuable farm situate in Madison twp., Columbia county, about two miles from Jerseytown, and one and one-half miles from Fruitstown, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

of land more or less; about 25 acres is well timbered, and the balance in a high state of cultivation, and an orchard of choice fruit, whereon are erected two sets of Buildings. All information in regard to the property can be had of Clark Biddine on the premises or John Biddine, Limestone twp., Montour county, Pa. [Dec. 25,'68-3m.

FARMERS

Can be supplied at all times with ground

NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER.

JARVIS ISLAND GUANO,

AND PHOSPHATES,

At the mill of PAXTON & HARMAN.
Rupert, Dec, 18,'68-3mo.

$2000 A YEAR.

With little labor, something entirely new for all those out of employment, astonishing results heard from, every day since discovered $5 to $10 per day made by every one who has yet taken hold of the business, open to all, no capital required. All those having any fear of being humbugged will oblige me by not noticing this; all others address me without delay. For particulars please enclose stamp for circular. Address Valentine Blank, New Bloomfield Perry Co., Pa. Nov. 27,'68-6m.*

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER.

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has bought out THOMAS BUCKLE, and will continue the business of SADDLE and HARNESS MAKING, in all its various branches, at the old stand above Snyder's Hotel, and hopes to deserve and receive the patronage of all who need articles in his line.
Feb.25,'68 GEORGE LAZARUS.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that on the 4th day of February 1869 I purchased at Constable's Sale, the following property, sold as the goods and chattels of Wm. Pifer, viz:

One Cook Stove, 1 Bureau, 1 Box, Chairs, 2 Rocking Chairs 1 Bed and Bedding, 25 yards of Carpet and one Brass Kettle.

The public are hereby notified that I have loaned said personal property to William Pifer, and are requested not to purchase, nor molest the same. E. A. KELCHNER.
Millinville, Feb.12,'69.3.*

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans.
&C., &C &C.

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.
Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG

CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

FEBRUARY LIST AT I.W.HARTMAN'S.

SPLENDID WINTER DRESS

Goods Selling at a low figure, at
I. W. HARTMAN'S.

A FEW MORE LONG SHAWLS

AT A GREAT REDUCTION, AT
I. W. HARTMAN'S.

LADIE'S CLOTH SACKS

Marked down from $5 00 to $3 00, at
I. W. HARTMAN'S.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND

Wool Scarfs with a few Ladies' Bridal and other Hoods down in prices, at
I. W. HARTMAN'S.

A FEW MORE REMNANTS

of Prints, DeLains, Muslins, Cassimers, &c., at cost or less, at I. W. HARTMAN'S.

THREE NEW ROLLS OF

Carpets just received at
I. W. HARTMAN'S.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

4-4 5-4 6-4 8-4 a nice pattern of each at I. W. HARTMAN'S.

MEN'S, LADIE'S, & CHILDREN'S

Arctic Gums, at I. W. HARTMAN'S.

RASINS, PRUNES, DRIED

Peaches, Cherries, Apples, Soup Beans &c., on hand at I. W. HARTMAN'S

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL

who live by Preaching supplied with goods low for cash, at I. W. HARTMAN'S.

WARREN'S

AND WATER PROOF IMPROVED FIRE

FELT AND CEMENT ROOFING!

The advantages which this composition possesses are many. It is both water-tight and fire-proof. It is not affected by heat or cold. It can be applied to an almost perfectly flat roof, one inch to the foot being all that is required. It is easily and quickly repaired. Its cost is less than any other fire-proof roof now in use. Testimonials from all parts of the country as to its durability, security and cheapness will be shown by

JOHN W. KRAMER,
June 26'68. Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A fine specimen of the roofing can be seen at W B. Koons' new house on Fifth Street.

PUMPS! PUMPS FOR SALE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of this place and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish, at short notice, one of the best WOODEN PUMPS for Wells and Cisterns ever offered to the public. They are guaranteed to throw more water in less time and with less labor than any other pump in this part of the country and they cannot be surpassed for beauty or finish, or simplicity of arrangement, also combining cheapness and durability. Each pump being warranted to perform its work well or no sale. Elias Shuman is agent for Columbia county. Price 75 cents per foot placed in the well. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.
apl. 4,'68-1y ELIAS SHUMAN, Catawissa Pa.

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 10th 1868, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

425 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

650 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.10 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

2.35 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore.

9.30 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

On and after Nov 30th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going South. Leave a. m.	Leave p. m.	Going North. Arrive a. m.	Arrive p. m.
Scranton	5.35	4.10	12.05	9.45
			Leave	
Pittston	6.00	4.47	11.30	9.10
Kingston	6.39	5.25	10.57	8.10
Plymouth	6.42	4.55	7.41	8.25
Shickshinny	7.22	5.10	9.02	7.38
Berwick	7.55	6.15	8.30	6.58
Bloom	8.36	6.55	7.48	6.16
Rupert	8.38	7.47	8.18	6.00
Danville	9.04	8.20	7.46	5.33
	Arrive	Arrive	Leave	Leave
North'd	9.40	9.05	7.10	4.45

The 11.10 Train at Scranton makes connections with Express Train for New York at 3 o'clock p. m., arriving in New York 9.50 p. m.

H. A. FONDA, Sup't.

1868. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.— 1868.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS
On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23rd 1868, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10.45 p.m.
" "	" Northumberland	6.10 a.m.
" "	arr. at Erie	9.50p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11.00 m.
" "	" Nor'd	6.50 p.m.
" "	arr. at Erie	10.00 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8.00 a.m.
" "	" North'd	4.25 p.m.
" "	arr. at Lock Haven	7.45 p.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10.55 a.m.
" "	" North'd	2.35 a.m.
" "	arr. at Philadelphia	10.00 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6.35 p.m.
" "	" Nor'd	9.30 p.m.
" "	arr. at Philadelphia	4.20 p.m.

Mail and Express connects with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rail Road. Baggage checked through.

A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, Passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run at the following named hours:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Dep. 7.50 a.m	Williamsport.	Arr, 6.16 p. m.
" 8.20 "	Muncy.	Dep. 5.41 "
" 8.50 "	Watsontown.	" 5.12 "
" 9.10 "	Milton.	" 4.53 "
" 9.52 "	Danville.	" 4.10 "
" 10.12 "	Rupert.	" 3.55 "
" 10.25 "	Catawissa.	" 3.38 "
" 11.40 "	Ringtown.	" 2.28 "
" 12.30 p.m.	Summit.	" 1.50 "
" 12.45 "	Quakake.	" 1.40 "
" 1.05 "	E. Mahony Junc.	" 1.20 "
" 2.45 "	"Dine. Tamaqua. Dine.	" 1.10 "
" 4.25 "	Reading.	" 10.40 a.m.
Arr. 6.45 "	Philadelphia.	" 8.15 "
" 10.50 "	To New York via. Reading or Mauch Chunk. From New York via. Mauch Chunk.	" 7.00 "

No Change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia. GEO. WEBB Sup't.

READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGMENT, Dec. 14th, 1868.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanion, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litis, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3,30, 5,30 and 8,0 a. m., 12,40 noon and 2,05 & 10,50 p.m., connecting with similar trains on the Pa. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 11,00, & 11,20 a.m., & 3,50 7,00 & 10,05 p. m sleeping cars accompanying the 3,30 a.m. and 10,50 p.m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8,40 a.m., and 2,05 and 4,10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4,10 p.m. making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3,30 p.m. Returning: Leave New York at 9,00 a.m. and 12,00 m., and 5,30 and 8,00 p.m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9,00 a.m., and 5,30 and 8,00 p. m., trains without change. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7,30 a.m., returning from Reading at 6,35 p.m stopping at all stations; Pottsville at 7,00 a. m., and 4,30 p.m., Ashland 6,00 a.m and 12,10 noon, and 2,00 p. m., Tamaqua at 8,30 a. m, and 1,00 and 8,45 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,40 a.m. and 12,00 noon.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 7,30 a.m., returning from Philadelphia at 4,45 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6,45 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4,00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains: leave Reading at 7,00 a.m., and 6-15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9,10 a.m., and 5,55 p. m. Returning: Leave Skippack at 8,00 a.m., and 4,15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad

On Sundays, leave New York at 8,00 p.m., Philadelphia 8,00 a.m. and 5,15 p.m., the 8,00 a.m. Train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8,00 a.m.; Harrisburg 5,30 a.m. and 4,10 and 10,50 p.m., and Reading at 11,40 and 7,00 and 7,15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12,50 a.m., and 7,31 p.m. for New York, and 4,25 p.m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed to each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
Reading, Pa., Dec, 14, 1868.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

HEADS THE LIST,

And leads the column 4,998 ahead of all others. This Machine is the

MOST POPULAR IN USE.

It uses the finest needle of any Machine in existence,

Any lady wanting a good

SEWING MACHINE,

Will consult her own interests by buying a SINGER. It is easier to run, learn and keep in order than any Machine in the world.

OVER 350,000 OF THEM IN USE.

The fullest instruction given those who purchase, and the Machine WILL BE WARRANTED to you for one year.

Please call at my Store and satisfy yourselves. Here you will find Needles, Thread and Silk.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Agent
April 3,'68-1f. Bloomsburg, Pa.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE, on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-6m.

GET THE BEST.

Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod is the best protection against disaster by lightning ever invented. The subscriber is agent for the bove invention, and all orders by mail or in person will be promptly attended to.
May 15,'68 E. B. BIDLEMAN.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street

Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day,

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.
Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

GRAND OPENING

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
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PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE

HARDWARE,
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HARDWARE,
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TINWARE,
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TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

of goods in the line of a fresh stock

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to

COLOR STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.

Light Street, October 4, 1867. MRS. E. KLINE.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 421 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST

FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,

MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMY